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(CARVED WALNUT FRAME. HIGH ART FINISH)

FOR

ELLIMAN'S (HUMAN USE) EMBROCATION

Free in Great Britain and Ireland, but only to those who promise a good exhibit.



This Electro is a facsimile of our New Showcard for Elliman's Universal (Human use) Embrocation, particulars above.

Elliman's Universal Embrocation, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s.

CUTTING

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION

For Human Use under 1/ and 2 4, and

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

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Can only be done by signing an agreement not to do so and then breaking faith, or by a Wholesaler supplying ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION without first requiring an agreement to be signed, as all Wholesalers are pledged to secure agreements from every purchaser not to sell retail under the above prices. Information respecting prices must be supported by evidence—viz., a receipted bill.

Address—ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

A FEW WORDS TO CHEMISTS.

.....

ALTHOUGH a large number of Chemists in all parts of the world Stock our Coffee Essences, yet, we believe, the number would be trebled if certain facts respecting them were more widely known.

We ourselves select only the Best Coffees; we roast, blend, and extract their entire soluble constituents, including the Caffeine, by our own invented processes, and we devote the whole of our time and our extensive Works to the manufacture of Coffee Essences only.

Our goods go well with all other proprietary articles.

Our Pure Coffee Essence is much used for flavouring purposes; also by Invalids, who, owing to its freedom from irritating grounds, are enabled to safely enjoy this refreshing and stimulating beverage. It is likewise largely used by those who prefer their Coffee unmixed with Chicory. The Coffee and Chicory Essence is in general use throughout the world as a breakfast beverage, and for Balls, Suppers, Picnics, Garden Parties, &c., &c. Our Dandelion Coffee Essence is largely used by those lovers of Coffee with whom the ordinary beverage disagrees, this Essence combining the medicinal virtues of fine English Taraxacum with the refreshing and dietetic properties of Coffee.

There are a number of so-called Coffee Essences put up by makers of or dealers in various other articles, some of whom claim to be the oldest makers, some to be the newest makers, and others to be the sole inventors of square-shaped (Coffee Essence) bottles. *All their goods are offered under our List Prices* and on examination and comparison with ours will, no doubt, have two short and expressive adjectives applied to them. Some of these people do not make Coffee Essence.

As previously stated, we are expert Coffee tasters and roasters as well as practical Chemists, and have for twenty years made Coffee Essences our study—continually improving and perfecting them. A square-shaped bottle has been made by various bottle manufacturers for more than half a century. The oldest Coffee Essence manufacturers (now devoting themselves to another article) are an English firm whose advertisement we possess, dated nearly fifty years ago.

TO SUM UP.

You will find it pay you to take up the sale of Coffee Essences, and the only ones that will give you and your customers entire satisfaction are those of

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO.

Beaverbank,
EDINBURGH.

61 Leadenhall Street,
LONDON.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

"AND THE PARSON HE MADE IT HIS TEXT THAT WEEK, AND HE SAID LIKEWISE THAT A LIE WHICH IS HALF THE TRUTH IS EVER THE BLACKEST OF LIES."—*Tennyson.*

Scene.

A handsome, well-stocked pharmacy in a prosperous market town.

Dramatis Personæ.

MR. MERIT, Ph.C., Proprietor of the Pharmacy.

MR. VENOM, a Wholesale Drug Traveller.

MR. V. "Good morning, Mr. Merit. Sorry you couldn't dine with me at 'The Crown' last evening."

MR. M. "Thanks; it was my senior's half-holiday, and I make it a rule not to go out then."

MR. V. "Well, I must hope for the pleasure next journey. In the meantime I must console myself by booking a good order from you."

MR. M. "Thanks again, but I'm afraid I have nothing down."

MR. V. "Oh, come now, that won't do. Let me just run through the Tinctures to begin with. I can see several bottles that will bear filling up."

MR. M. "Pray save yourself the trouble. I manage now to keep a large stock in a small compass."

MR. V. "What! You haven't gone back to making your Tinctures?"

MR. M. "No, I don't believe in tying my hands behind my back."

MR. V. "Then you don't mean to say you've been seduced into trying FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS."

MR. M. "Well, and if I have, what then?"

MR. V. "What then? Why (with a suggestive shrug) I pity you!"

MR. M. "Indeed; what calls forth your compassion?"

MR. V. "Why, hang it all, surely you know how they are made."

MR. M. "Not precisely. Do you?"

MR. V. "By Jove! You ought to have been in the smoking-room at 'The Crown' last night."

MR. M. "I can only deplore the fate which kept me at home, especially as I don't happen to smoke."

MR. V. "Well, there were some fine tales about them, I can tell you."

MR. M. "Really! I should be glad to hear anything in the way of information."

MR. V. "Well, is it likely, in the first place, the LIQUORS can be as strong as they pretend to be? Most of them profess to be eight times the strength of the B.P. Tinctures. Now, if Tinctures could be made as strong as this, wouldn't the Pharmacopœia have ordered them so? As if any manufacturer could improve on a Pharmacopœia! You know better than that, Mr. Merit."

MR. M. "Well, waiving that point for the moment, what else can you urge against the LIQUORS?"

MR. V. "They must be deficient in spirit."

MR. M. "Why?"

MR. V. "Because you can't get a pint of spirit out of a pint of Liquor, any more than you can get blood out of a gate post. That's a dead certainty."

MR. M. "You don't say so!"

MR. V. "Then I've heard lots of my customers say that the Tinctures made from them are quite different in colour and

taste from those they have been accustomed to get from me, and ———"

MR. M. "Thank you, Mr. Venom, you have said quite enough. I should scarcely have believed it possible that the representative of a respectable firm, such as yours, would condescend to such spiteful misrepresentations."

MR. V. "Sir!"

MR. M. "Yes, Mr. Venom. You have ingeniously combined the *suppressio veri* with the *suggestio falsi*. Now listen to me. Four or five months ago, Mr. Swagger, of Fossil, Fogey & Co., was round here. A few days previously I had sent FLETCHERS' a trial order for LIQUORS, and when I told him so I thought he would have had a fit in the shop. He nearly went mad in his abuse of the LIQUORS. In fact, he overdid his part, and I began to suspect there was something more than a disinterested regard for my welfare at the bottom of it."

MR. V. "I hope, Sir, you will acquit me of anything of the kind."

MR. M. "We shall see. I was, of course, curious to know how the LIQUORS would turn out, and you may be quite sure that as soon as the first trial Tinctures were made I put them to the severest tests."

MR. V. "And with what result?"

MR. M. "Better Tinctures, finer in flavour, and richer in aroma, I have never made or seen during the thirty years I have been in the drug trade."

MR. V. "And are you satisfied as to the spirit strength of the LIQUORS?"

MR. M. "That is one of the points which, to my mind, marks the vast superiority of the LIQUORS. When I used to buy Tinctures from you and others, I seldom or never got two samples alike. The difference in specific gravity was sometimes shocking. Now with FLETCHERS' LIQUORS there is never any trouble of this sort. I mix off my Tincture, one volume of LIQUOR to three volumes or seven volumes of spirit, pop in a reliable hydrometer (Fletcher's *Thermo-Hydrometer* is the most convenient), and on comparing the sp. gr. indicated with that of a standard Tincture made by myself, I can at once satisfy myself that the preparation is up to strength. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Venom, you have all been a great deal too careless with your Tinctures, and have never taken the trouble to see that they correspond to a uniform standard. Some of you have not been too particular as to the strength of your spirit, to begin with, and as to specific gravity, or percentage of solid residue in the finished Tincture, I doubt whether half of you gentlemen understand the terms. But you were speaking just now of the strength of the Liquors. Do your people make Fluid Extracts?"

MR. V. "Indeed, Sir, they are a leading line with us."

MR. M. "What strength are they?"

MR. V. "Principally one in one; that is to say, a fluid pound represents a pound by weight of the drug."

MR. M. "Precisely. Now can you tell me why it is possible to make a Fluid Extract of this strength and impossible to make a Tincture?"

MR. V. "I am afraid it never struck me."

MR. M. "And don't flatter yourself it ever will, only when you are again talking on this subject to an intelligent man don't repeat such rubbish as you addressed to me. I shall give you no order, and it is more than doubtful whether I shall not close the account altogether."

MR. V. "Pray, Sir, do not resort to such an extremity. Our conversation this morning will be a lesson to me. I own it is bad policy to abuse another maker's goods simply because they are better than mine."

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists.
Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works: Holloway, London, N.

Before Purchasing your Stock
OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

For the coming season, send for a copy of the

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Who are supplying every requisite of the best quality at moderate
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**SENSITISED & CELEROTYPE
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"BLONDEAU, LONDON."
"BLONDEAU, NEW YORK."

TELEPHONE No. 7659.

AMERICAN ADDRESS:—
73 AND 75 WATTS STREET,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.**"VINOLIA" CASH PRICE LIST.****BLONDEAU et CIE., RYLAND ROAD, LONDON, N.W.****TERMS:**—Our Terms are Cash, *i.e.*, Cash with order, or on receipt of goods. Payment must be made within 10 days from the date of invoice to secure the Cash Discount.

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NOTE.—These miniature samples can be obtained on artistic cards, the cards only being supplied free of charge, the whole forming a most attractive and profitable addition to the Chemist's counter.

Orders under £2 Net.

£2 to £5 Order—special Cash Discount of 5 per cent. off above prices.

£5 Order and upwards " " " " 10 " " " "

Carriage paid on orders amounting to £5 and upwards to customers who have signed or who sign our cutting agreement.
THESE TERMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THOSE WHO SELL BELOW OUR STIPULATED MINIMUM CUTTING PRICES.

"Vinolia" is put up in Special Boxes for Hot Climates.

Copies of this List forwarded on application.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

FOR DISPOSAL.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Surplus goods:—5 lbs. opium Turc. opt., 9s. per lb.; 9 lbs. spt. ammon. aromat., 2s. 2d. per lb.; 5 lbs. bala. copanib., 2s. per lb.; 50 lbs. good sena leaves, 3½d. per lb. J. C. Lingdale, Skelton.

Formulæ.

Recipe for making finest brass-polish on earth, no acid used, post free 1s. Seymour Pollock, 312 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London.

Arsenical sheep-dip, powder, liquid, paste; carbolic dip; butter-colour; weed-killer; 4s. each. 37/34, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Literature.

A lot of old medical and pharmaceutical books: Dispensatories (Quiney's, Lewis's), Pharmacopœias (Phillips', &c.); old volumes of *Chemist and Druggist*, bound; 44 vols. *Pharmaceutical Journal*, from 1841 to 1885, well bound, and in good condition. Write for list, F. R. M., Medical Hall, Yeovil.

Proprietary Articles.

Steedman's 2s. 9d., Cockle's 2s. 9d., at 20s. doz.; Beecham's pills, 8s. 10½d. doz. 38/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

What offers per doz. for about 30 doz. Leath & Ross's 9d. tinctures and pilules; all in good saleable condition? 23/70, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

Shop Fittings.

Entire fittings of chemist's shop for disposal at half cost, only put up last summer; great bargain. "Borax," 76 Smith Street, Warwick.

Wall-case (glass and mahogany), 10 ft. long; price 14l. 10s.; fitted with shelves; in first-class condition. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Counter-case, bent plate-glass, 6 ft. long, 5l. 10s.; toothbrush-case, 35s.; 2 sponge-cases, one 90s., the other 5l. 5s.; desk and case, 50s. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Counters (3) with plate-glass fronts; 1 12 ft., 1 10 ft., and 1 6 ft. long; mahogany; in first-class condition; price 10l. 10s., 8l. 8s., and 6l. 6s.; also several with panelled fronts, very cheap. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Drawers, 2 ranges, 12-ft. run each, mahogany, with bevelled-edged labels and cut-glass knobs, lockers under and shelving, with pilasters and cornice over; price 15l. 10s. each, or 30l. the 2. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Dispensing-screen, 6 ft. long, with mirror centre; plate-glass and mahogany counter under same; price 12l. 10s.; also another screen, 7 ft. long; price 7l. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Second-hand mahogany-top counters, plate-glass cases in front, 11 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. wide, equal to new, 9l.; mahogany dispensing-screen and counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 5l.; 12 ft. run of mahogany wall-fittings, drawers, shelving, cornice and lockers, glass knobs and labels, handsome pilasters, 18l. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

Job lines.—Pestles and mortars, No. 0 to 12, 1s. to 9s. each; pill-machines, 12s.; leech-jars, 4s. and 6s.; pear-shape earboys, 2-gall. 5s., 3-gall. 7s., 6-gall. 15s., 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63s. each; shop-rounds, 8s. dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long, 60s.; single ditto, 25s.; blue ointment-jars, 4-lb. 15s., 2-lb. 12s., 1-lb. 9s., ½-lb. 6s. dozen; white ditto, 2s., 4s., 6s., 8s. dozen. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

New shop-jars, best make.—41 4-lb. lilac, at 30s. per doz.; 30 3-lb. ditto, 22s. per doz.; 9 2-lb. ditto, 14s. per doz.; 67 3-oz. ditto, 5s. per doz.; 7 4-lb. blue, 30s. per doz.; 12 3-lb. blue, 22s. per doz.; 57 8-oz. blue, 5s. per doz.; quart blue syrups, 11s. per doz.; pint blue syrups, 7s. per doz.; quart patent oil bottles, glass caps, 2s. 6d. each; pint patent oil-bottles, japanned tin caps, 1s. 4d. each; 2 specie-jars, with handsome scroll labels and gilt glass covers, 20 in. high with cover, 1l. 2s. 6d. each; 1 16-gall. globe, cut stopper, 25s.; 1 8-gall. ditto, ditto, 15s.; 1 6-gall. ditto, ditto, 12s.; 3 12-gall. ditto, ditto, 35s. each; 1-gallon tincture-press, 20s.; drug-drawers: counter-drawers; brown stone jars, tin covers; a few dozen 60-oz., 40-oz., 6-oz., stoppered rounds. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Gt. Wild Street, London, W.C.

Miscellaneous.

Hops, about 30 lbs., at 6d.; machine for 12 pills 6s., perfect. Floyd, Bury St. Edmunds.

A copper syphon, quite new, 34 in. longest leg; what offers? James Bell, 27 Henry Street, Carlisle.

Medical and veterinary books, list free; albumenised paper, sensitising trays, glass measures and rods. R. W., 30 Defoe Road, Tooting, S.W.

300 gross cork plugs; size about 7/8 in. diameter, 5 in. long, 3d. per gross; 100 gross at 2½d., carriage paid; sample 1d. stamp. Adams, Mansfield.

Honey, 4 jars beautiful quality, weighing about 40 lbs. each, 6d. per lb.; about 20 lbs. beeswax 1s. 3d. per lb. Johnson, Chemist, Godalming.

One each copper measures, ½ gallon, 1 gallon 2 gallons; as fig. 14, page 225, Maw's book; second-hand; offers wanted. Griffiths, Chemist, Chichester.

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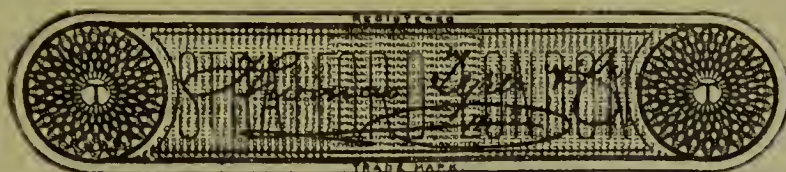
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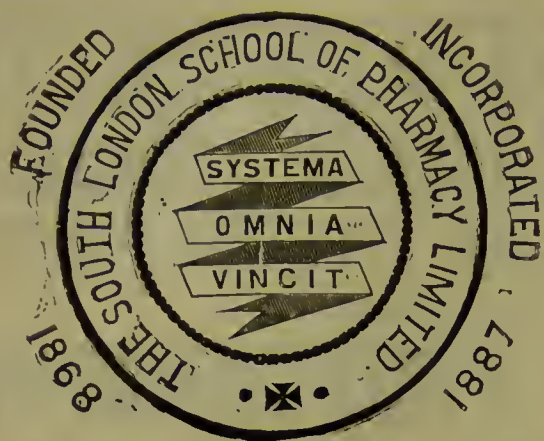
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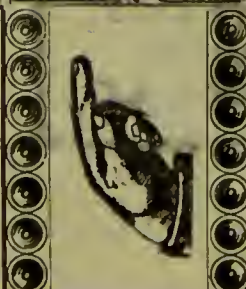
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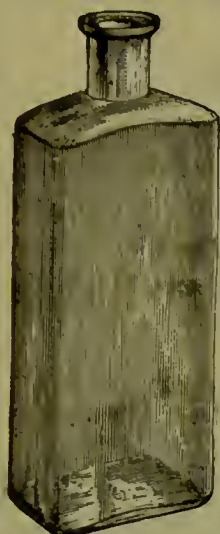
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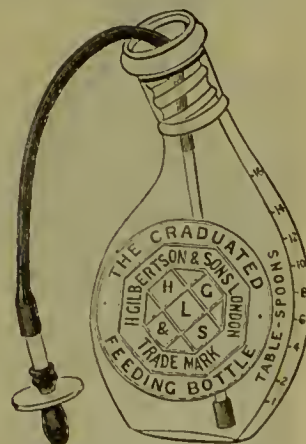


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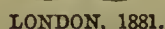
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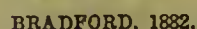
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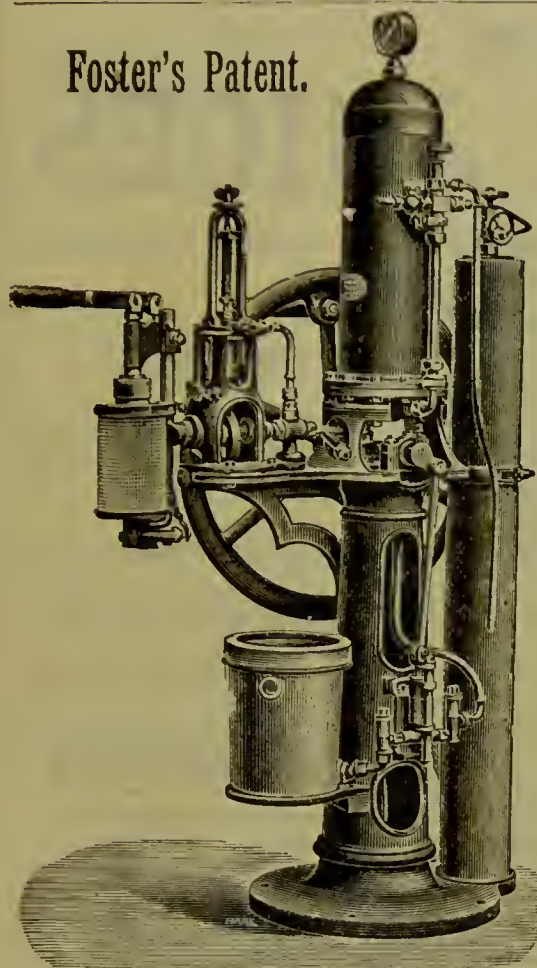
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Or, if fitted for steam power, 120 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

THE No. 2 "COMPACT" MACHINE

(AS SHOWN)

Made on the same principle, but smaller in its capacity.

Producing capacity, by hand, 30 dozens per hour.

Price **£48**, including Bottling Machine.

Or, if fitted for steam, 60 dozens per hour, with an extra filling machine.

Iron Vessel containing an average of } 10s.
28 lbs. by weight of Liquefied Gas } each.

And has sufficient Gas to manufacture about 18 gross of highly-charged Soda Water (10-oz. Bottles), or double this quantity of splits.

A Charge of £3 is made for the Iron Vessel as deposit, which is returnable.

These Machines occupy little space, and are ready for use immediately! They require no fixing! Are self-contained and produce soda water, lemonade, &c., of the highest class and greatest purity, at a minimum of cost.



THE "NIAGARA" BOTTLE

Or Improved Codd's

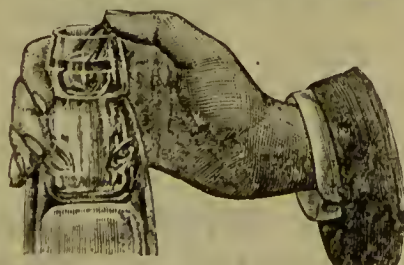
Is the most perfect Bottle in the Market.

Send for Sample and Compare.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Name on Bottles free for orders of 30 gross. Under that quantity, Moulds charged 10s. for each size or shape. Extra Rings, 1s. 6d. per gross.

The patent "Attached Opener" converts the "Codd" type of bottle into the easiest opened of any in the market. It can be instantly fitted; the bottle can be instantly opened by a child without danger; and it does away with the separate opener. Price 3s. per gross.



Buy the "LONDON MADE"

SYPHON

(Title Registered)

AND SUPPORT BRITISH INDUSTRY.

It is the cheapest, strongest, hand-somest, and best in the World.

Pure Block Tin Tops

PRICE **1/6** EACH.

Nickel-plating Tops from 4d. each.
Silver-plating Tops from 6d. each.
Marking on Tops free for orders of 250.
Smaller quantities, steel die charged.
Marking on Vases Free for orders of 1,000.
Smaller quantities, plate charged 7s. 6d. upwards according to design.

Before placing orders for Syphons see Foster's latest improvement—

THE PATENT CHECK VALVE,

Which prevents too sudden an outflow and also renders the water more sparkling.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE UPON APPLICATION TO

BARNETT & FOSTER, "NIAGARA WORKS," 26T EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

SAMPLE THEM FIRST

And send Postal Order value **5/9** and have **1½** dozen

DE CARLE'S

SOLID FRUIT JUICES

Assorted flavours—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Lime Fruit, Pineapple, Cherry Ginger. Carriage paid, with Handbills, Showcard.

RETAIL PRICE, 5d. PER PACKET.

These are Real Fruit Powder for making Fruit Syrups quickly and easily. You will be sure to sell them, and we are certain further business will result.

From A. DE ST. DALMAS, Leicester.—“We think you have been very successful; they are the nicest drinks of the kind we have met with.”

From C. R. ROCKLIFFE, 136 High Street, Chatham.—“Once persuaded to try them, customers, without exception, have them again.”

From J. C. NICHOLS & Co., Sherston —“Where introduced they give satisfaction; in fact, the best and cheapest drinks we have ever sold. Please quote lowest price and best terms for quantity.”

DE CARLE & SON, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, NORWICH.

GOLD MEDAL, Amsterdam, 1883. DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, Paris, 1887.

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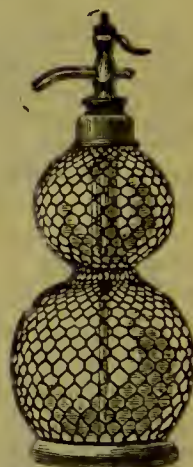
PARIS—72 BOULEVARD DE LA GARE, 72—PARIS.

SYPHONS WITH SHORT LEVER, with Metal Tops of Pure Tin, carefully mounted, and the glass of the *first quality*.

GAZOSELTZ, for the instantaneous production of Aërated Beverages at table. Anyone can use them.

“CONTINUOUS PROCESS” Apparatus complete, guaranteed without flaw in construction, possessing perfect action, and tested to a high pressure, while fulfilling every desirable condition of sanitation and economy.

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SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID.

A new Patented Chemical Compound, containing 72-75 per cent. available concentrated Acid.

Also Hyposulphite of Soda, pure white Sulphate of Alumina, Hydrate and Anhydrous Alumina, Blanc Fixe, Chloride, Nitrate, Sulphide, and Hydrate of Barium.

SOLE AGENTS:—**JULIUS HULSEN & CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

WANTED, AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS FOR



THE CHAMPAGNE OF NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.
SPARKLING, BRILLIANT, and EFFERVESCENT.

Allows a Larger Profit to the Trade than any other Natural Mineral Water.

Testimonials from Royalty, and highly recommended by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession as the Finest Natural Mineral Water known.

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The Chemist and Druggist

SUPPLEMENT

Businesses Wanted.
Businesses for Disposal.
Premises to Let.
Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1892.

Partnerships.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist & Druggist."

PLEASE NOTE.

ADVERTISEMENT for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 CANNON STREET, E.C., not later than 5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue.

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remittances by post may be made in stamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure prompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1848, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—LONDON, E.—Ready-money good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; well situated in a business locality; has been held by vendor many years; retiring from business; returns £1,300 yearly, *all profitable business*; price about £1,200.

2.—LONDON, W.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; capital position; returns between £600 and £625 yearly, *with first-rate profits*; shop is well-fitted and stocked; house and warehouse; all in good condition; Post-office is held; appointments pay rent; price £600.

3.—LONDON, SOUTH.—Retail and Dispensing; very old-established concern, returns average £920 yearly; can easily be extended; *all profitable business*; business premises large and convenient, and convenient dwelling-house; held on lease; price about £800.

4.—LONDON, S. W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; well situated; held by vendor over 20 years; now retiring; returns about £450; *all profitable business*; shop well fitted; very good house, with garden; price about one year's returns.

5.—LONDON (East).—Death vacancy. Retail and Prescribing Business of good class; returns at present about £8 per week; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; good house and garden; price £350.

6.—W.C.—Handsomely-fitted Pharmacy; situate in a busy thoroughfare; returns £1,000 to £1,500 yearly; stock good and well selected; no residence; price £800.

7.—LONDON, N.—Dispensing and Retail Business of good class; situate in a good business locality, and in a main road; returns between £900 and £950 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; *profits very good* price £700.

8.—PARTNERSHIP.—First-class watering-place, South.—Good opportunity for a gentleman used to first-class Dispensing Business; about £1,500 required, for which full return is offered.

9.—EASTERN COUNTY.—Good-class Agricultural Business; steadily increasing; yearly returns at present at the rate of £1,400; the house is a good one and position undeniably good; price £1,200.

10.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Fashionable watering-place; good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £850 (about), *full profits*; large well-fitted shop and good stock; good opportunity for a pushing man; about £850 only required.

11.—NORTH WALES.—Light Retail and Dispensing; established many years; held by vendor 21 years; returns between £600 and £650; *profits large, above the average*; well-fitted shop and excellent stock; large house, held on lease at low rental; price £500, or valuation if wished.

12.—EASTERN COUNTY (Seaside).—Favourite resort; good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £8 to £9 per week; vendor's ill-health has prevented the expansion of business, for which there is ample room; good house, with sea view; price about £500.

13.—BUCKS.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a nice rural town; returns about £400 yearly; *good profitable business*; well-fitted shop and good stock; good 8-roomed house, garden, greenhouse, stable, &c.; about £300.

14.—SOMERSET.—Good Agricultural centre; very good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns nearly £700 yearly; *profits good*; very well fitted large shop; good house and large garden; rent very moderate; price £550.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital. Full particulars on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C

F. J. BRETT.

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References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

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F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value on the stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH

SOMERSET.—Good-class Retail; healthy town, centre of good district; returns about £700; net profit £240; valuation about £550, unusually large and well-stocked garden.

GLOUCESTER.—Small good class Retail; price £150.

SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £500; price £360; rent nominal.

LONDON, W.—Almost wholly Dispensing, in pleasant locality; net profit £201; price, including long and valuable lease, £360.

MANCHESTER.—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail; returns £400, at excellent profits; price £250.

MESSRS. BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS & VALUERS,
30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.

Established 1870.

VALUATIONS and TRANSFERS conducted in any part of the United Kingdom. Over twenty years' practical experience.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VENDORS are respectfully informed we have a number of clients desirous of purchasing Businesses in the Suburbs of London, or good Seaside or Provincial Towns, returning from £1,000 to £2,000, for which they are prepared to pay cash. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of their Businesses should communicate with us at once. The strictest confidence may be relied upon, and early sales assured. Terms on application.

KENT.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £2,000; net profit £600; large, elegantly fitted shop, well stocked; large house; good garden; price £1,650.

HOME COUNTY.—Market town; death vacancy; Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £700; net profit £200, under management past two years; convenient house, garden; price £425.

LANCASHIRE.—Important town; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,100; very profitable, and capable of extension; valuation will be accepted, about £950; can be reduced.

DERBYSHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750; net profit £300; good house, excellent position; price £550; well-fitted corner shop; good stock; personally inspected.

ISLE OF THANET (Kent).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, in excellent position; returns £1,000, with scope for improvement, terms, valuation, about £750; personally inspected.

HANTS.—Fashionable seaside resort; Retail and Dispensing; returns £900, good prices; very handsome shop and premises; large stock; price £800, stock and fixtures worth £700.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Good market town; Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £800; net profit £300, large house, good warehouse; taken larger business; price £500; worth attention.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £500 under manager; must at once increase under principal; rent only £12; good house and garden; price £300.

LONDON, N.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £650; net profit £200; good house; well situated in main road; over 20 prescriptions weekly; price £350; selling through illness.

Particulars of the above and others sent free on application.

Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ABOUT £850 required for a valuable Chemist and Druggist Business, along with wines and spirits; turnover £1,300 to £1,400. Apply, A. B. C., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds.

TO BE SOLD, an old-established Wholesale Druggist's and Drysalter's Business, in North Lancashire, to close a trust. Apply, X 23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CHEMIST'S shop, Woolwich.—To be disposed of owing to death of late owner; established over 20 years; rent low. Apply for particulars, to W. H. Hill, 125 Elms Road, Olapham Common, S.W.

THROUGH death of Proprietor, old-established Business in London, N.E. district, for immediate disposal; a bargain; ready-money business; thickly populated. Apply, in first instance, to Mr. G. Newcombe Taunton.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,
15 WALBROOK, E.C.

HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Country Retail and Dispensing, with excellent sale of own proprietaries; returns £900; price £700.

KENTISH COAST.—First-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £650; price £550; handsome pharmacy and good house.

SHROPSHIRE (Death Vacancy).—Good Family Dispensing and Country Business; returns £900; price £750.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—First-class Retail and Dispensing in best part of the town; returns £1,050; very profitable; valuation only.

SOUTH COAST.—Favourite health-resort; good-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,000; price £800, or valuation.

LONDON, W.—First-class Retail and Dispensing; main thoroughfare; returns £850; price £800, to include valuable lease.

LONDON, N.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns about £360; price £450; very handsome pharmacy.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS A SPECIALITY TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued.

LONDON, E.—Death vacancy.—An old-established Chemist's Business; carried on by the late proprietor for 38 years; rent 8s. 6d. per week; price £100. Apply to Simkin, 82 Berner Street, Commercial Road. Private door.

FOR disposal, in the centre of one of the best towns in South Wales, a Light Retail Business, capable of great improvement, with Post Office attached; a rare chance for a person with small capital. Apply, J. Davies, Chemist, 30 High Street, Swansea.

NORFOLK.—For immediate disposal, a small village business in first-class neighbourhood; exceptional opportunity for energetic man who would push the trade; income under £100. Apply to Messrs. Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, Norwich.

RETURNS £500.—A steady, old-established Business in Kent, 20 miles from London; rent £35; long lease; price (including complete soda-water plant for filling syphons, &c.), £450. Apply, Mr. Marchant, 223 Lower Road, Rotherhithe, S.E.

NORTH Country Town, old-established Business, in main thoroughfare, can be greatly improved; good Shipping and Prescribing trade; immediate possession; ingoing £400, on easy terms. Apply, James Healy, Farm Lane, Stockton-on-Tees, Transfer Agent.

FOR immediate disposal, in the best situation of a small market town in Suffolk, a Business successfully carried on for upwards of 25 years; average returns, £700; capital required about £600. For terms and particulars apply to Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Valuers, Ipswich.

NORFOLK.—Through sudden death of Proprietor—Genuine Retail Business; good chance for pushing man; returns £300, but can easily be increased; to be sold at valuation of stock and fixtures. Apply for particulars, Smith & Sons, Wholesale Druggists, 44, 46, and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

£150.—Chance for beginners; Light Retail and Prescribing Business, returning £9 weekly, in main road of a good-class suburb; rent 34; good house, large well-fitted shop, good stock; taken seaside business, must sell. "Drumline," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST.—In a good town, a Retail and Dispensing Business; patents cut, rest good prices; returns £1,150; net profit over £400; large house; same hands 17 years; retiring; good introduction. Apply, with references, to "Civict," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON (West), main road. Ready-money good-class Business; old-established; returns last year £644; appointments pay rent; double-fronted shop, mahogany fittings and well stocked; good house (held on lease); half could be let off; investigation invited. H. Verrell, Royston Villa, Venetia Road, South Ealing, W.

FASHIONABLE health resort; principally Dispensing, with Light Retail and own specialties; very few patents; no heavy trade and most profitable prices, proprietor accepting partnership in larger concern sole reason for disposal; season just commencing; £775 or offers. "Moxon," 13 Spring Gardens, Buxton, Derbyshire.

SHEFFIELD.—Good-class Mixed Retail, with Gilbey's Agency; established 25 years; excellent position and premises; returns £1,200, and increasing; no wholesale; vendor in delicate health and removing to Torquay. Apply, W. & A. Gilbey, Sheffield and Leeds. Only Chemist amongst 8,000 population. This is an unusual chance, as district is growing enormously.

£225.—Nice residential suburb London, N.; large corner house, garden; rent, on lease, only £40, worth £50, let off £42; well fitted and stocked; cost £250; returns about £300; capable of much increase; cause of sale, owner obliged to leave London. Particulars of S. I., Dingleside, Drummond Road, Bournemouth.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

TRAVELLERS.—Required, several Gentlemen having connections with Mineral-water Makers, Confectioners, &c., to sell Essences for a provincial firm; state ground covered; good commission. Address, by letter only, "Essences," 11/13 Dymoke Street, Birmilaghau.

MANAGER, qualified or registered, for Light, Mixed Retail; no heavy trade; small house attached; suitable for a married man with very small (or no) family; hours 8.30 to 9 P.M.; must have good references. Send all particulars in first letter, with photo if convenient, Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover Street, Liverpool.

SOUTHPORT INFIRMARY.

WANTED, a House Surgeon who must possess both medical and surgical qualifications; his duties will be to visit the out-patients, also to attend to the indoor patients under the direction of the honorary surgeons; salary £100 per annum, with board, furnished rooms, and attendance; duties to commence about May 25.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent on or before noon of Saturday, May 14, to Joseph Worall, Infirmary, Southport.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

JUNIOR (19); 3½ years' experience. William, 22 Andrew Street, Llanelli.

OUTDOORS (22); medium height. Particulars, G., 127 Albert Road, Middlesbro'.

AS Junior. "Bismuth," c/o Mrs. Purnell, 337 High Street, Cheltenham.

ASSISTANT; 24; unqualified; good experience. G., 50 Adelaide Street, Southport.

AS Dispenser (22) to Surgeon, or otherwise; outdoors. W., 66 Swan Street, Borough, S.E.

AS Temporary or Manager; disengaged. "Minor," 9 Surrey Square, Old Kent Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; disengaged; good experience. "Alpha," Park Villa, Winton Street, Ryde, I.W.

ASSISTANT (24); disengaged; outdoors preferred. "Statim," 230 Marylebone Road, N.W.

JUNIOR (20); 3 years' good experience; disengaged; reference. A. R., Nursery Street, Pendleton.

ASSISTANT; 25; 5 ft. 8 in.; 9 years' experience. B., 11 Eastfield Road, Louth, Lincs.

ASSISTANT (23); indoors; experienced; disengaged. W. H. Wilcock, 76 Calowell's Road, Penzance.

MANAGER or Locum; aged 33; qualified; abstainer. "Chemicus," 3 Woburn Place, Russell Square, W.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified; good references. "Locum," Trinity Square, Llandudno.

MANAGER; qualified; long, varied experience; outdoors preferred. J. McI., 8 Washington Street, Liverpool.

ASSISTANT (24); qualified; abstainer; Lancashire or Yorkshire preferred. Raine, Bolton Road, Darwen.

JUNIOR Assistant; 21; indoors; 4 years' experience; good references. Rosemont, Harbledown, Canterbury.

MANAGER or Temporary; qualified; varied experience; disengaged. L., 32 Spandon Road, Tottenham N.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; 37; married; references. "Associate," 14 Preston Street, Kirkham, Lancashire.

AS Senior or Manager; good all-round man; qualified; in or out doors. "Alpha," Post Office, West Gorton, Manchester.

AS Manager or Assistant; Minor qualification; aged 29; outdoor preferred. "Minor," 3 Bank Road, Workington.

LOCUM-TENENS or Manager; 42; 5 ft. 11 in.; qualified; disengaged. "Dispenser," 250 Castle Street, Dudley.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; experienced. T., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Assistant; outdoors; aged 26; London and Country experience; good references. Ellis, Park Road, Hemel Hempstead.

PART-TIME engagement as Assistant until July; City or near it preferred; aged 23. "Statim," 9 Duncan Terrace, N.

ASSISTANT (26); good experience; short hours; Locum or part-time to July exam. Thorpe, 13 Brewer Street, Pimlico.

ENGAGEMENT; Locum-tenens or Temporary; qualified; aged 25; good references. Golland, Trinity House, Gainsborough.

AS qualified Manager, temporary or permanent. "Manager," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (24); passed Preliminary; 6 years' experience; good-class Dispensing preferred. R. S. T., 22 Thorpe Road, Norwich.

EVENINGS.—Dispensing or Counter work; indoors preferred. "Nemo," 14 Vaughan Road, Loughborough Junction, S.E.

PART TIME—Engagement wanted for few evenings weekly; qualified. "Major," 50 Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

JUNIOR in good-class Retail; 4 years' experience; good Dispenser; tall; 20; highest references. White, Johnstone Row, Weymouth.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; Family, Mixed, or Agricultural business; registered. P. D. S., 26 Cemetery Road, Doncaster.

IMPROVER; wholesale and retail experience; well up in sundries; suit photographic chemist. "Improver," 151 Thorpdale Road, Finsbury Park, N.

OUTDOORS, or Branch; aged 28; steady; Prescriber; energetic; thoroughly experienced; married; unqualified. "Drugs," 17 Penton Place, Islington.

ASSISTANT, in London; 26; short hours; outdoors; energetic; unqualified; good counterman, dispenser. "Chlorophyll," 7 Wansey Street, Walworth, S.E.

ABOUT 21st inst.; Branch Manager or Assistant; qualified; Prescriber and Dispenser. H., c/o Mr. Dickinson, Chemist, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.

WANTED, in June, a situation in Wholesale, wet or dry counter; 8 years' retail experience; Birmingham preferred. W. J., 2 Mount Street, Walsall.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged May 10; town or country; aged 35; or open to accept position as Manager. Apply, "Sen.," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade; traveller, ten years' experience, requires situation or agency; good book-keeper and accountant; highest references. Fletcher, New Park Road, Salford.

MANAGER; Minor; aged 34; 19 years' experience; good references; permanency; South-East preferred. "Country," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

A TRAVELLER, with large connection amongst Chemists in London and suburbs, seeks additional commissions. "Pharmakos," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

KIMBERLEY and Chicago Exhibitions.—Representative, smart salesman and expert linguist, is open to engagement for either or both shows. H.O., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CONFIDENTIAL Clerk (28), with press, secretarial, and extensive advertising experience, desires re-engagement; used to control of correspondence; highest references. W. T., 74 Ivydale Road, Nnhead, London, S.E.

ASSISTANT (Scotch) qualified, with experience in select Dispensing, wishes situation in a good London or provincial house; aged 22; height 5 ft. 9 in. 33/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

GENTLEMAN, aged 30, desires situation in English Pharmacy (London or Continent), with or without ultimate view to successful thoroughly experienced, reliable, and competent. "Minor," 195 Tufnell Park Road, Holloway, London, N.

AS Branch Manager or Assistant, in good-class pushing business; 14 years' good experience and first-class references; good Prescriber, Dispenser, and Tooth Extractor; married; aged 28; height 5 ft. 9½ in. J. M. Taylor, 234 Town Street, Bramley, Leeds.

HENRY TINKER, Chemist, desires permanent situation as Manager or similar position of trust; 28 years; 5 ft. 8 in.; 15 years' experience (3 years' Bournemouth); good address; excellent references. C. O. Allen & Neale, Chemists to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, King's Lynn.

ADVERTISER requires situation as Manager or any responsible position in good Retail or Wholesale; 14 years' last reference; thoroughly energetic; West End and Provincial experience. Address, "Statim," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

F. J. BRETT.

VALUER, LEICESTER,
80 St. Stephen's Road.

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SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £500; price £360; rent nominal.

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MANCHESTER.—Dispensing, Prescribing, and Light Retail; returns £400, at excellent profits; price £250.

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Established 1870.

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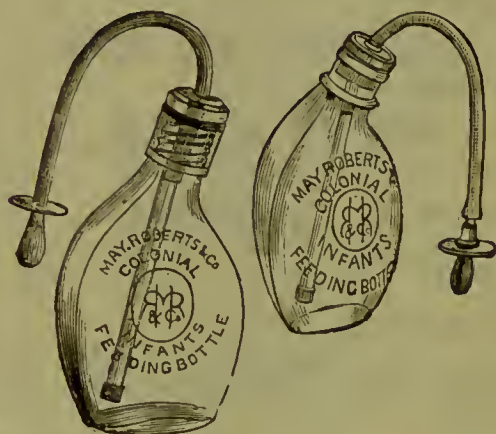
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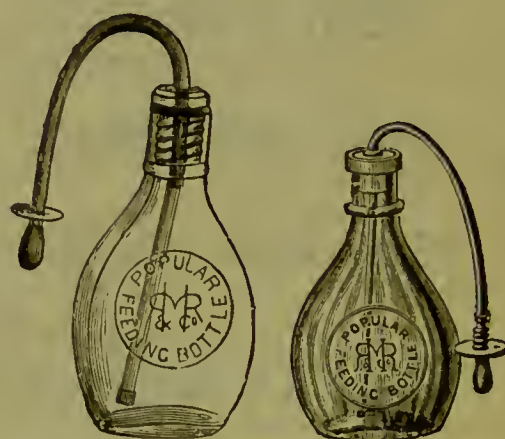
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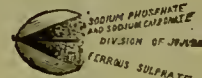
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Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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Summary.

SOME specially interesting drug contracts are reported on by our Irish and Glasgow correspondents.

WE publish the names of those who passed the various pharmaceutical examinations held last month.

WE give some particulars in our foreign news column of the work done by the Chemical Nomenclature Congress.

WE give particulars of a very elaborate scheme which has been promulgated to draw all planters and traders into a Cinchona Association, and to divide the profits.

THE heliochromoscope is the latest thing in colour photography, and is briefly referred to in our photographic notes. Professor Lippmann is making progress with his method.

THE Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday elected a large number of foreign and colonial pharmacognosists and botanists as corresponding members of the Society.

THE Research Committee submitted a report, which the Council approved, creating the title "Research Fellow" of the Society to be bestowed on pharmaceutical-chemist members who may distinguish themselves by research.

ON the recommendation of the Boards of Examiners the Council also approved an addition to the Minor Examination Schedule defining the nature of the examination in pharmacy law.

THE financial statement and the annual report were received, and are printed in this issue. The statement shows that the expenditure exceeded the income last year by over 1,200%.

AT the Society of Chemical Industry's meeting in London on Monday, Professor Ramsay read a paper on the "Distillation of Wood," in which some important new facts were mentioned, and Dr Samuel Rideal gave particulars of some Indian gums of known origin.

ACTION has been taken under the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act against Mr. J. T. Davenport for selling chlorodyne without labelling it "Poison." The Bow Street Magistrate imposed a fine, but it is understood that the case will be contested on appeal in the High Court.

THE Pharmaceutical Society has obtained judgment for two 5% penalties from the unqualified assistant of a limited company in Cornwall. The Judge remarked on the great value of the Pharmacy Act for the protection of the public.

AN unqualified assistant to a limited company has been fined 10% at St. Columb, on the prosecution of the Pharmaceutical Society, and an unqualified person, who it was said, but not proved, was the executor of a deceased chemist and druggist at Leicester, has been fined for keeping open shop for the sale of poison. Two prosecutions under the Poisoned Grain Act are also reported this week.

THE SELKIRK case has been resumed at Cork, but has again been adjourned, as Mr. James Selkirk's health has broken down since the proceedings were taken against him.

AT the Irish Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday, it was stated by the President that the report of the Dublin prosecutions published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week was not accurate in stating that the Council had agreed to a condition that the cases should not be reported in the Dublin papers.

Next Week.

MONDAY, May 9.—*Society of Arts*, at 8 P.M. Professor Percy F. Frankland's second Cantor lecture on bacteriochemistry: culture media, methods of sterilisation, cultivation, &c.

TUESDAY May 10.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Frederick E. Ives, Esq., on "Photography in the Colours of Nature."

THURSDAY, May 12.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 3 P.M. Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I., on "The Chemistry of Gases."

FRIDAY, May 13.—*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, at 9 P.M. Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., on "The New Star in Auriga."

IF the bottles or boxes for such drugs as juniper-berries, taraxacum-root, &c., have some ether put into them so as to have the air-space saturated therewith, the drugs keep perfectly for a long time.

THE MEASLES BACILLUS.—Two German doctors (Canon and Pielicke) have just discovered the specific bacillus of measles, and great is the acclamation about it. Unfortunately for them, Dr. Murray Braidwood, of Willesden Green, is fourteen years before them, for he demonstrated the existence of the bacillus before the London Pathological Society in May, 1878.

English News.

British Medical Association.

Last year's income of this Association from members' subscriptions was 15,224*l.*, the total income being 33,485*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The publication and distribution of the journal cost 20,745*l.*, but there was a profit of 3,861*l.* on the whole year's transactions. The Association has about 32,000*l.* invested and in the bank.

Post-office Prosecution.

At the Birmingham Quarter Sessions, on April 28, Philip Arblaster, 19, chemist's assistant, and Emily Palfrey, 16, telegraph clerk, surrendered bail to take their trial for having conspired to defraud a man named Frederick Davis, Small Heath, of the sum of 12*l.* by means of forged telegrams. We reported the case fully in our issue of April 16. Several witnesses spoke as to the excellent character previously borne by both the prisoners. The Recorder, after hearing evidence, said he had come to the conclusion that Arblaster was considerably the worse offender. He had had the misfortune to go to learn the business of a chemist in a shop which was also a post-office through which the practice of starting-price betting was carried on, and he could not keep himself from indulging in the practice of betting and from taking advantage of the opportunity of seeing the telegrams. It was Arblaster who led Palfrey on to become an accomplice in the offence, and the sentence on him would be one of six months' hard labour. Palfrey would be fined 10*l.*, and would have to enter into her own recognisances in 50*l.*, and one surety for 50*l.*, for her good behaviour for twelve months. The fine was paid, and Palfrey's father became surety for his daughter's good behaviour.

From Chemist to Journalist.

Mr. H. Lovely, formerly a chemist and druggist of Ealing, but now the lessee of a newspaper from a company, was the defendant in an action brought at Brentford County Court on April 29 by Mr. John Washbourne, who had formerly been editor of the paper, and who alleged that Mr. Lovely, when he took over the paper, took over also the engagement with himself, which was terminable by three months' notice. In consequence, however, of disagreement, Mr. Lovely discharged the plaintiff, paying him only a week's salary. Plaintiff claimed 45*l.* 10*s.* After hearing the circumstances, his Honour Judge Stonor found for the defendant with costs.

A Dispenser takes Poison.

An inquest was held respecting the death of Charles Thomas Mohun, dispenser to Dr. Brumwell, Kendal, on April 29. He was 28 years of age, married, and with one child. According to the evidence of his wife, he took as a draught, after he was in bed, a mixture which was labelled in his own handwriting to contain a drachm of hydrochlorate of morphia, an ounce of chloral, some syrup, and some water. In a few minutes he was breathing heavily, and his wife in alarm sent for a doctor, but before the arrival of the latter Mohun was dead. It appeared that Mohun had formed the acquaintance of a widow and her niece at a Sunday school, and that in consequence of this friendship he was not living happily with his wife. The jury found that he had committed suicide while insane.

The Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society.

On Thursday evening, April 28, the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society brought the present session to a close by a very successful smoking-concert. The meeting was held in the Eagle Restaurant, and there was a good attendance. In the absence of the President through indisposition, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth occupied the chair. The prize for the essay on "Field Botany as a Help to the Minor," which had been given by Mr. Edgerly Taylor, was presented to Mr. R. H. Mitchell. During the evening short addresses were delivered by Mr. James Shacklady, Mr. Frank Walker (late secretary), Mr. J. R. Johnson, and the Chairman as to the past, present, and future work of the

Society. The singing and music were excellent, making the evening throughout a most enjoyable one. The Secretary, Mr. George Brinson, is to be congratulated on the result of his indefatigable labours.

Drink and Laudanum

have brought to an untimely end Joseph Waterhouse Goodwin, whose name has been prominently before the people of Sheffield of late. He carried on the business of a plumber and glass-merchant, and a year ago, while suffering from the effects of drink, he refused to pay his creditors, and went into the Bankruptcy Court. There was in his estate far more than sufficient to pay 20*s.* in the pound. One morning last week he was seen to enter a coppiece at the rear of his sister's house, and the next day he was found in the arbour in a comatose state, and by his side were four bottles, each of which had contained laudanum. They had been obtained from four different shops, and Goodwin appeared to have swallowed the contents of them all. A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane has been returned.

A Sydenham Chemist's Public Service.

At the Greenwich Police Court on Monday, Peter Fordyce, of 14 Arabin Road, Brockley, was summoned for interfering with the comfort of passengers on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on April 22. Mr. Henry Wiggins, chemist and dentist, of Meadowville, Sydenham Park, Sydenham, said that on the day in question the defendant, who had been "jollied" by some men on the platform, used foul and disgusting language in the railway carriage all the way from Deptford Road to New Cross Station. A young lady placed her hands over her "aural cavities" to prevent herself hearing the defendant's language. Had he (witness) had a daughter in the carriage, he would have gagged the man. Mr. Kennedy, the magistrate, thanked Mr. Wiggins for coming forward in the case. Mr. Pook, for the defence, said the defendant had since the occurrence expressed regret, and tried to get the names and addresses of the passengers in order that he might apologise to them. Mr. Kennedy inflicted a fine of 40*s.*, with 2*l.*s. costs.

Disinfectants for the St. Luke's Vestry.

At the meeting of the St. Luke's (Middlesex) Vestry, on Tuesday, the Public Health Committee brought up a report with reference to the supply of disinfectants for the year ending Lady Day, 1893. The resolution of the committee was to recommend the Vestry to accept the tender of Messrs. Calvert & Co., 5 and 6 Anstralian Avenue, E.C., at the following prices:—Commercial liquid carbolic acid, 2*s.* 3*d.* per gallon; carbolic powder, 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; carbolic powder, 17*s.* per gross of 1-lb. packets. The Vestry adopted this recommendation, and the chairman and clerk were authorised to affix the seal of the Vestry to the contract.

Speculative Advertising.

At the last sitting of the Croydon County Court, before his Honour Judge Lushington, a newspaper proprietor named Betts applied for the committal of one Silver in respect of a judgment for 19*l.*, obtained in February last, when defendant was ordered to pay the account by monthly instalments. The defendant is a patent-medicine proprietor of Lansdowne Road, Croydon, and had advertised his oil and pills in plaintiff's paper. The defendant admitted having given two bills of sale and pleaded that he had no money to pay the debt. If time were given him he believed his patent medicines would realise a fortune. He asked for a reduction of the order to 2*l.* per month. His Honour said he should do nothing of the sort. In his opinion it was a most dishonourable thing for a man to contract a debt of 19*l.* for advertisements and not pay for them. The defendant would be committed for 42 days.—At the same court Mr. Silverlock, of Blackfriars, sued the same defendant for an account for labels supplied. An order was made for the payment of 1*l.* per month.

No Room for Him.

Charles Eckenall, of Hulme, Manchester, aged 52, had been out of employment for a year, and in broken spirits he committed suicide with cyanide of potassium. He left a letter behind him saying life was no longer worth living,

and concluding thus:—"Since England has become the dust-hole of Europe, native labour must find employment for the worms in a pauper's grave. And this is our glorious social system! 'Tis a disgrace to Europe." The jury said he was insane.

Birmingham News.

It may interest Birmingham pharmaceutical students to know that at the Cannon Hill Park Botanical Garden the following plants and flowers may be seen to advantage:—*Pulsatilla*, *berberis*, pasque flower, *drabis*, *saxifraga*, *glossularia*, *fritillaria*, wallflower, *eranthus*, *Helleborus fatidus*, *Linca minor*, cowslip, oxlip, *daphne*, *Arum maculatum*, *Cochlearia officinalis*, *Arabis alpina*, *petasites*, *insilago*, *Andromeda floribunda*, *pulmonaria*, *Scilla alba* and *Scilla sibirica*, besides numerous catkin-bearing trees.

The large thermometers and barometers issued by a well-known ink-manufacturer which have hitherto been distributed at half-cost to stationers, now occupy prominent positions in several pharmacies here and are a good advertisement on the one hand, and promote business on the other.

Mr. H. G. Ball, chemist, headed the poll at the Burslem election of guardians, and Mr. Viggars, chemist, tailed it.

On Thursday last Mr. A. Southall entertained some 200 members of the Young Men's Christian Association to tea at their rooms, Needless Alley, after which the gymnastic prizes were given to the successful competitors.

Another illustration of the danger of a little knowledge is reported here. A man took some nitric acid intentionally. Someone was sent for, and a dose of mustard-and-water was administered. The man died.

The Chemist's Assistant Sentenced.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Grantham, Alfred John Field, a chemist's assistant, surrendered to answer an indictment charging him with unlawfully assaulting Susannah Clapperton, also with administering a noxious drug for an unlawful purpose. The facts of the case as narrated in the evidence have already been reported in this journal. In reply to the charge the prisoner attributed his conduct to certain notions acquired in reading secularist literature. Mr. Justice Grantham said that it passed all rational thought to believe that a woman's mind, by the training of her husband, could be brought to such a state that she could conscientiously believe such a ludicrously trumped-up story as the prisoner's, which involved such terrible consequences to his wife's innocent sister. The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty on a minor count of the indictment. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

Carbolic poisonings.

On Thursday of last week an inquest was held on the body of Jane E. McCulloch, of 57 Kirkstall Street, Liverpool. Since the death of her husband three years ago, deceased had acted strangely, and on the previous Tuesday she was found sitting on some steps in Bold Place in an almost unconscious condition, and suffering from the effects of carbolic acid which she had taken. She died before reaching the hospital. A verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity was returned.

Police-constable Exford, on Sunday last drank half a pint of carbolic acid at his home in Lowfield Road, West Hampstead. Deceased had been fifteen years in the service, and leaves an invalid wife and six children.

The Holborn Guardians and their Dispensaries.

On Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, the General Purposes Committee reported as follows:—

The committee, having considered the estimate-books of the drugs, approved of the entries therein, and directed the clerk to issue orders on the tradesmen accordingly. It was then moved by Mr. George Eade (pharmaceutical chemist), seconded by Mr. Marshall, and resolved—

"That, with a view of thoroughly checking any unnecessary expenditure, to ascertain the quality, &c., of the drugs ordered and supplied at the various establishments, and to efficiently perform the duties delegated to them by the Consolidated Orders, the indoor dispensaries to be visited by the committee weekly."

In moving this at the Board meeting, Mr. Eade said several of the indoor dispensaries at the Union establishments had not been visited for a long time; and if the Dispensary Committee was worthy of its name it would do its duty, and see properly to the drug-supply, &c. Mr. Dixie said the Dispensary Committee had always full power to go to the dispensaries, and if the members were not doing their work they had themselves to blame. Mr. Eade's motion was adopted.

Fire at Messrs. Mawson & Swan's.

The damage done by the fire which occurred last week at Messrs. Mawson & Swan's premises, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and extended to the offices of the North Eastern Banking Company has been estimated at 15,000*l.*, of which 5,000*l.* is said to represent the loss of the bank.

Irish News.

A Battle for a Contract.

At the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union last Thursday, the Clerk reported that the committee appointed to consider the tenders for medicines had recommended the adoption of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's as the lowest. He (the Clerk) had received a letter from Messrs. Leslie & Co., stating that they felt certain their tender was much below Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's if the prices were extended and totted, which, they understood, was not done by the committee. They felt convinced that on the articles selected by the medical officers there would be a difference of over 100*l.* in their favour. Sir Charles Cameron had reported that their drugs were some of the best he had ever met with, and taking into consideration that no complaint had been made against their medicines the contract ought not to be taken from them. The senior partner of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd is an *ex-officio* guardian, and was consequently not legally eligible to contract.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, said the committee had found Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's contract to be the lowest.

Mr. McCabe asked for a return of the quantity of drugs got last year. Messrs. Leslie, he said, were their contractors for many years, and had always given satisfaction, and he thought it rather hard to throw them off in such a manner.

Mr. Healy said the selection of the drugs was left to the doctors, and then the committee totted up and selected the lowest without knowing whose tender it was.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's tender was ultimately accepted by eight votes against five.

Special Examination at the Apothecaries' Hall.

Owing to the inquiries instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. B. Kinslagh, who for many years has carried on a compounding establishment at Grafton Street, Dublin, has lately presented himself for a special examination for the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall, in which he has been successful.

Dispensing on Commission.

Out of respect for the provisions of the Pharmacy Act certain unqualified traders in Dublin are receiving prescriptions and having them compounded by qualified neighbours, who allow a discount of 20 or 25 per cent. off the retail prices.

A Valuable Contract.

The General Prisons Board of Ireland have appointed Messrs. Hayes & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 12 Grafton Street, Dublin, contractors for the supply of drugs, &c. This appointment has been hitherto held by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland for very many years, and is considered a very valuable one by the trade.

"Assistants'" Examination.

The first examination for the qualification of "Assistant" to pharmaceutical chemists, under the regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held on Wednesday, April 27, when the only candidate who presented himself for examination, Mr. W. J. Galbraith, passed.

Drinking Nitric Acid in Mistake for Whisky.

The Dublin City Coroner, Dr. J. E. Kenny, M.P., held an inquest last Friday, April 29, at the Meath Hospital, on the body of Francis McNally, grocer, of 101 South Circular Road, who had been admitted to the hospital on the previous day, and died after a few hours. The father and brother of the deceased deposed to seeing him drinking "something" out of a glass, which turned out to be nitric acid, after which he was unable to speak, and was removed to the hospital. The jury found that death resulted from shock, consequent on drinking strong nitric acid while labouring under the influence of alcohol.

Personal.

Mr. P. S. Pearse, M.P.S.I., managing partner of Messrs. Pearse & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, George Street, Limerick, has resigned his position for the purpose of studying for the medical profession.

Mr. Robert J. Blackham, L.P.S.I., late of Messrs. Graham & Co., State apothecaries, Westmorland Street, Dublin, has passed all the examinations for the Scotch triple medical qualification, and already has obtained an appointment at Barnsley.

Mr. John S. Palmer, registered druggist, has purchased the Medical Hall formerly owned by Dr. Davidson, on the Old Lodge Road, Belfast. Mr. Palmer was for many years connected with the wholesale trade.

The Actions against Messrs. Selkirk.

When the summonses against the Messrs. Selkirk under the Pharmacy Act were called at the police court on Saturday last, Mr. Wynne, who represented the defendants, said the summonses had been previously adjourned so that the Recorder might first hear the appeal in the first case lodged by Mr. James Selkirk. The Recorder had since adjourned the hearing of the appeal until the June sessions, and he (Mr. Wynne) therefore applied for a further adjournment. There was another weighty reason, he added, why the cases should be adjourned. Mr. James Selkirk was a material witness in Mr. William Selkirk's case, and that gentleman was under medical advice, and it was utterly impossible to bring him to court. The result of the first case was very lamentable as far as Mr. Selkirk was concerned.

Mr. Julian said if there was any evidence that Mr. James Selkirk was not able to appear he would not ask the cases against that gentleman to be heard at present; but Mr. James Selkirk could not be a witness in the case against Mr. William Selkirk. Even if Mr. James Selkirk were a pharmaceutical chemist, he had no right to depute his functions to another. There was a great deal of obstruction in having these cases tried. Was this adjournment to go on for ever? He had been there three times about that case, and he had heard no grounds stated why Mr. William Selkirk's case should not go on. His clients in Dublin were complaining of the adjournments. They could not understand them.

Mr. Gardiner said if Mr. Lawrence were there he would be in favour of hearing the case.

Mr. Wynne said that Mr. James Selkirk was a necessary witness for the defence, and they could not undertake the responsibility of bringing him into court. Moreover, an undertaking had been given that no prescriptions would be compounded in the North Main Street shop pending the hearing of the appeal, and they were carrying out that honourable undertaking; while in the Pembroke Street house they had a pharmaceutical chemist qualified under the Irish Act.

Mr. Julian said that his clients felt so strongly about the case of Mr. William Selkirk that, if a further adjournment of it took place, he was afraid he should have to apply to a higher Court to compel the Bench to hear the summons.

After a good deal of further discussion, from which it appeared that one of the magistrates was in favour of hearing the case against Mr. William Selkirk, but that two were in favour of adjournment, the cases were all postponed until after the June sessions.

Mr. Julian said he would give notice that unless the lettering over the shop in the North Main Street was altered he would have a summons issued before that date, and he would test the question.

Scotch News.

Dundee Assistants' Association.

The annual meeting was held on Thursday, April 28, Mr. James A. Kinnear, President, in the chair. The Secretary's report and financial statement showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition, there being a balance of £11. 15s. 5d. The successful students in the class examinations were:—1 (gold medal), Andrew J. K. Paterson; 2, David M'Naughton; and 3, A. T. Reoch. In the essay competition the first prize was won by Edward O'Brien. The following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the ensuing session:—Honorary president, Mr. Charles Kerr; honorary vice-presidents, Messrs. John H. Thomson and Thomas S. Peebles, Lochee, and Messrs. A. B. Anderson and C. Cummings; president, Mr. James A. Kinnear; vice-president, Mr. Harry J. Hunt; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Mair; assistant secretary, Mr. John Ireland; members of committee, Messrs. D. Lee, A. J. K. Paterson, E. O'Brien, and D. M'Naughton. In the course of the evening Mr. Mair was presented with a Beck's "Star" microscope, and Mr. William G. Smith, B.Sc., with some microscopical apparatus, for their services to the Association as teachers. The Association have erected a case in their rooms to receive what may be the nucleus of a museum. The latest contribution acknowledged is a collection of essential oils from Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., London.

Honorary Degree for Professor Dewar.

At the annual graduation ceremony in connection with the University of Glasgow, on April 29, the Earl of Stair, Chancellor of the University, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) upon Mr. James Dewar, Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, and late President of the Society of Chemical Industry.

The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club,

the formation of which was recently announced in our pages, promises to be a highly popular institution, the membership—honorary and ordinary—having already reached nearly one hundred. Employers are manifesting a kindly interest in its success. This has been shown in a tangible form by Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co., who have presented a complete cricket set; and by Mr. R. Dick (of Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), who has announced his intention of giving a gold challenge medal to the golf section. It is in contemplation to have an athletic sports competition later in the season.

Glasgow Parish Medicines.

At the monthly meeting of the Glasgow City Parochial Board, held on Tuesday, the medical committee reported that the following offers for the supply of medicines had been received:—Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co., 51l. 11s. 11d.; the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 51l. 17s. 9d.; the New Apothecaries' Company, 52l. 1s. 4d.; and Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 54l. 14s. 4d. The offer of Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co., being the lowest, was accepted. The committee also made the following purchases:—7 lbs. gum arabic, at 1s. 6d. per lb., from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company; 1 cwt. senna-leaves, at 7d. per lb., and 160 lbs. castor oil, at 4d. per lb., from the New Apothecaries' Company; 10 gallons olive oil, at 4s. per gallon, from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; and 6 dozen 2-oz. tins bovril, at 10s. 4d. per dozen, from Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co. A return was submitted, showing that during the month there had been 6,531 prescriptions made up in the Parliamentary Road dispensary for indoor poor, and 974 for outdoor poor. The return also showed that the outdoor poor in the parish had 354 prescriptions made up in the following dispensaries:—The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 174; Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 131; and Mr. D. P. Walker, 49. The following is an excerpt from the minutes of the medical committee:—"The attention of the committee having been called to a discussion which arose at a recent meeting of the Board, whereby it was understood by several of the members that all medicines would require

in future to be purchased by contract, the committee have to state that they observe from the motion then passed that the same could not refer to the medical committee, as it was merely an instruction to the house committee to purchase all goods sent to the house by contract. Besides this, the Board have, in their standing orders for the present year, laid down the rule that the medical committee shall undertake the duty of purchasing the medicines and other articles required for the dispensary, thus implying that it is left to the committee to purchase what is needed in any form they think proper. The committee have to add, however, that they are at present purchasing nearly all the medicines required by contract, but they find it impracticable to adhere rigidly to this rule, and they certainly expect that the Board will not ask them to adopt any other course than the one now followed." The Board agreed to allow the medical committee the freedom of action sought for regarding the purchase of medicines.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

PHOTOGRAPHY OF COLOURS.—Professor Lippmann, whose researches in photography of colours have recently been noted, presented some new plates at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. One of them represented a parrot of brilliant plumage with much clearness and effect. Regarded in a certain manner a sort of iridescence appears resembling that of mother-of-pearl. Blue and red seem to be more developed than other colours.

A REPORTED ANTI-DYNAMITE.—The Explosives Committee of the French Government is reported to have received communications regarding an anti-explosive of the highest possibilities. Much mystery, of course, envelopes the matter, but it is stated that the system is based on the "principle of interferences." In zones threatened to be the site of explosions a "spheric state" of the atmosphere is produced, in which the expansion of gas produced by explosives is both limited and partially liquefied.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.—Messrs. Bezin & Brissaud have been convicted by the Tribunal of the Seine for illegal practice of pharmacy. The Paris Dispensary at 130 Avenue de Clichy was conducted under the name of Brissaud, a qualified pharmacist, and Bezin was supposed to be his assistant. It was proved, however, that the rent and assurances were made out in Bezin's name, that he slept on the premises and served customers, while Brissaud only made short and occasional visits to the pharmacy. They were therefore condemned to 20*l.* fine and 24*l.* damages. The shop was ordered to be closed and two copies of the judgment posted on the front, two on the town hall of the quarter, and six copies elsewhere. The Provident Society and Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists of the Seine were the prosecutors.

ERROR OF A PHARMACIST'S ASSISTANT.—The fatal case of poisoning at Rouen reported in this journal some three months ago has just come before the local court. The unqualified assistant referred to (M. Friboulet) was employed as manager of the pharmacy of Messrs. Buisson & Crié, Rue des Charrettes, and the purgative lemonade sold by him caused the death of its purchaser. The Court, finding M. Friboulet guilty of homicide by imprudence and illegal practice of pharmacy, condemned him to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 20*l.* Messrs. Buisson & Crié were likewise found guilty of having caused medicaments to be sold by a person unprovided with a diploma, and were not only each condemned to a 20*l.* fine and costs, but also declared responsible for the payment of the fine exacted from M. Friboulet.

PHARMACY AND ANARCHY NOT WELL WEDDED.—Last week the anarchists of Dijon had convoked a public meeting which was to be addressed by M. Rodach, pharmacist's assistant, of Paris, a charge being made for admission. As might be expected, a person whose studies embrace alike the bodily and social disorders of his fellow-men has his hands somewhat full, and M. Rodach was unable to keep his en-

gagement. The public, drawn to the hall in the expectation of hearing this evidently popular speaker, became clamorous, and demanded the return of their entrance money. The organisers of the meeting seized upon this opportunity to retire with the cash-box. The crowd revenged itself by assembling before the house of a leading anarchist, whose windows were broken, and their loud protestations at length obtained the return of a portion of the money.

THE PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—At the last meeting of this Society Professor Nocard, of the Veterinary School of Alfort, presented some interesting notes on actinomycosis—a parasitic malady attacking cattle—with special reference to its action on the tongue. This disease, though known in certain English counties, has only been introduced into France in the last few months. Of twelve cases which Professor Nocard cited five had been treated by a daily dose of 6 to 8 grammes of iodide of potassium dissolved in water, and they had been cured in less than a fortnight. Professor Fochier, of Lyons, followed with some notes on the prevention of suppuration in certain serious infectious maladies by subcutaneous injections of turpentine. Artificial abscesses being thus formed, the general state of the patient is improved and recovery hastened. Satisfactory results have thus been obtained in suppurating pneumonia, puerperal fever, &c.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.—M. Thomas, a pharmacist's assistant, residing at 26 Rue de Poitou, found last Sunday morning sixteen cartouches of the Gras rifle placed behind the door of his cellar. He handed them to M. Trobert, the police commissary of his quarter. The correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST had these dastardly outrages brought home to him last Saturday. While quietly taking his lunch he was handed an anonymous letter delivered through the post. This missive read thus: "Foreign Citizen, thou hast been named to the Central Committee as dangerous. Thou shalt be blown up, so take care of thy precious carcass," &c. On examination it turned out that this cheerful epistle was intended for a party occupying the floor below. Of course, it can only be regarded as an idiotic practical joke, for if all the threats of the kind were carried out, every other street in Paris would be in ruins and the pharmacies filled with the maimed victims.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN PHARMACY.—The *Figaro*, in its issue of Saturday last, amuses its readers with a description of American pharmacy. The writer professes to have wandered about New York City in company with a cicerone, who in respect of every want replies, "Ah, there must be a pharmacy somewhere about!" After procuring first a perfume, then an iced drink, and afterwards a cigar, matches, and a postage stamp from different temples of the healing art, the Frenchman not unnaturally concludes that these are foreigners' "first aids" in all the minor necessities of civilised life. He finally proposes to make up for the neglect of the hotel "boots" by a visit to a pharmacy; but his Yankee friend informs him that the numerous ramifications of the New York medicament-stores do not include the "penny shine." He says, "They would sell holy water if it were not for strong opposition on the part of the Church, but they do draw the line at boot-cleaning." The article terminates with: "You see, readers, if you wish to make a fortune in the United States, you only have to establish a pharmacy."

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.

At the monthly meeting of this Society, held on Wednesday, M. Portes in the chair, the attendance was at first much below the average. Subsequent arrivals, however, brought the number present to about thirty.

M. Bärker opened the proceedings by drawing attention to a recently published work on the military medical service, and after M. Planchon had mentioned the names of publications received since the last meeting, M. Portes read a letter inviting the Society to visit Chicago next year, in order to attend the pharmaceutical congress it is proposed to hold there.

M. Planchon then favoured the meeting with another of his interesting historical discourses. He somewhat apolo-

getically mentioned that he had passed the recent very inclement Easter in doing something towards examining and arranging the Society's archives, and had brought with him one or two of the most curious documents which had rewarded his researches. Inquiring eyes were turned to the old parchments on the table before the speaker during the course of his general remarks. But curiosity gave place to wonderment, and wonderment to hilarity, as M. Planchon gave the blue-coated satellite of the Society a parchment roll to unfold. Yard after yard did the grinning attendant walk backwards, and the roll seemed never-ending. He had walked some 30 feet, before M. Planchon announced to the members, who had started to their feet and turned to see what the parchment would turn out to be, that this was "all he had with him" of the pharmaceutical statutes of 1569. "There are about ten rolls similar to that," M. Planchon smilingly informed his amused auditors. The roll, some 2 feet wide, is neatly engrossed, the characters being comparatively small. The speaker then showed some smaller, but not less curious, documents to the President and those near him. They date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the most ancient being 1484. One or two have a certain historical interest—the "Regulations for Reception" of certain royal personages by the corporation under its original form, those describing the entrance of Anne of Brittany, Mary of England, and the renowned Charles V. He read aloud the first-named, describing the brave array of scarlet and crimson velvet and green damask which the apothecaries of that period were wont to don when they sallied forth, preceded by the town sergeants, archers, and crossbowmen, to offer their obeisance to their royal visitors.

M. Patein followed with some further remarks on his experiments regarding calomel, and after him M. Grimbert illustrated on the blackboard his calculations on the saccharometric coefficient of glucose. By these he proved that the coefficient of 2.22, generally admitted, is too high and does not correspond to the rotatory power of the glucose. Mr. Grimbert proposed 2.055 as the coefficient, answering to an average concentration of 5 per cent.

After one or two questions from Mr. Crinon and others, M. Planchon again rose, and announced that he proposed to present shortly a list of foreign gentlemen of pharmaceutical eminence who, he thought, should be elected to the honorary corresponding membership of the Society. During the conversational discussion which followed, some names well known in London were mentioned. One or two Swiss *savants* were also spoken of. A query was put whether the Society could have an unlimited number of these members; but M. Planchon said he should, of course, carefully consult the Society's statutes before making a formal proposition. A member asked if the permission of the gentlemen interested should not be obtained before any further steps were taken. M. Planchon replied that, on the contrary, it was an honour which they would appreciate, and permission was not usually asked in such cases. M. Portes entirely agreed with M. Planchon as to this. He added that the proper body to take up this question was the committee for the admission of corresponding members, which consists of three members of the Society. Two of them are at present away from Paris, but the President suggested that he thought some of the gentlemen present would kindly replace them.

M. Barillé said he had been investigating one of the numberless fraudulent adulterations which it was their duty, as a Society, to examine and expose—the artificial colouring of "blood" oranges of various kinds, and coming from different districts. The blood tint is produced, he declared, by the use of Biebrich's scarlet or roseline. As a means of detecting such adulteration, M. Barillé pointed out that in the adulterated oranges the outside only is coloured, the interior retaining the paler tint of the ordinary orange, while the genuine blood orange is of the same deep hue throughout.

THE researches of Wallach on the ethereal oils have helped to demonstrate that the presence of optical activity is an undoubted proof of the presence of asymmetrical carbon in the molecule, and Le Bel has succeeded in the preparation of optically active nitrogen compounds containing an asymmetrical nitrogen atom.

Foreign and Colonial News.

ESSENTIAL-OIL DISTILLING IN AMERICA.—A factory is to be built on Lake Sequalitchew, U.S.A., for the extraction of the oils of peppermint, rose, spearmint, and other plants. The company owns 834 acres of land, on which the plants will be grown.

THE AMERICAN SPONGE TRUST.—The New York Sponge Company, to whose quarrel with the Key West fishermen we referred last week, is composed of Messrs. Lasker & Bernstein, McKesson & Robbins, the Lebesse Sponge Co., A. Isaacs & Co., and several others. It was organised last July for the purpose of controlling the sponge market. The result was that the price of Florida sponge rose in New York from \$2.30 to \$2.35, and fell in Key West from \$2.00 to \$1.50. The trust stationed a buyer at Key West, who was able for a while to dictate his own terms to the fishermen, though, by the latest accounts the fishermen are getting the best of the fight.

CANADIAN NOTES.—The Council of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association have decided that while they can recognise courses of instruction taken at other Associations and Colleges, and service in drug-stores elsewhere, as preliminary steps for admission to the qualifying examination of the province, they cannot accept diplomas of other bodies for registration without examination. This decision is a fair reading of the Manitoba Act, and disposes of the question whether those holding the Ontario College certificate may have this qualification recognised in Manitoba.—Doctors who think they can keep open shop in Quebec without paying the annual registration fee to the Pharmaceutical Association are wrong. A St. John's doctor has recently, at the instance of the Association, been convicted of this offence.—Mr. Dart, recently with Kenneth Campbell & Co., has obtained premises in Craig Street, Montreal, a few doors west of his old employers, where he is to carry on business as a wholesale druggist. Mr. Chapman, surgical-instrument importer, it is reported, is to have a share in the business. Surgical instruments and druggists' sundries will be the leading features.

NEW CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.—An International Congress for chemical nomenclature, attended by thirty-five scientists, representative of all European countries except Russia, assembled in Geneva on April 19. This Congress was the successor of the first similar assembly held in Paris in 1889. Upon the present occasion Professors Armstrong, Gladstone, and Ramsay represented the United Kingdom, and, among others, there were also present Professor v. Bayer, of Munich; Professor E. Fischer, of Würzburg; Mr. Pictet, of Geneva; Dr. Cannizzaro, of Milan; Professor Franchimont, of Leyden; and Messrs. Arnault, Friedel, Maquenne, Barbier, and Haller, from France. Several resolutions were adopted, the chief of these being as follows:—Official names to be added in brackets, after the vulgar names, and to be used with the latter; the ending *an* [*Anglican*, *ane*] to denote saturated hydrocarbons; the designations methane, ethane, propane, and butane to be preserved, as well as the designation of the following hydrocarbons, in accordance with the Greek names of the number of their atoms of carbon: pentane, hexane, dekane, &c. Hydrocarbons with side-chains to be considered derivatives of the normal hydrocarbons, their names to be derived from the longest normal chain in which the formula may be written. The numbering of side-chains to be commenced from the carbon-atom which most nearly proximates to a side-chain. In the event of the side-chains being placed in symmetrical order the simplest one is to be chosen. Residues in the principal chains to end in *yl* (methyl, ethyl, &c.), those in side-chains with *o* (metho-, etho-, &c.). Hydrocarbons with double unions to end in *en* [*rel ene*] (ethene), with two double unions in *dien* (propadiene), with three in *trien*. Hydrocarbons with treble unions to end correspondingly in *in*, *din*, and *trin* (thus: *enthin* in lieu of acetylene, propin for allylene, &c.). Where double and treble unions occur simultaneously, the endings *enin*, *dienin*, &c., are to be used. The designations of hydrocarbons forming closed chains to be formed from the names of the saturated hydrocarbons representing the number of their carbon-atoms, with the prefix *cyclo* (thus: cyclohexan, instead of hexamethylene).

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THERE were only twelve members of the Council in their seats when our reporter walked into the Council-chamber on Wednesday morning, at 11.20, but ere long five more came in, and if there had been a roll-call somewhere about noon the following were ready to respond to their names, viz.:—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Carteighe, Cross, Evans, Greenish, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Leigh, Martindale, Newsholme, Richardson, Schacht, Southall and Warren.

The minutes disposed of, the PRESIDENT read an appreciative letter from Mr. Boverton Redwood acknowledging, on behalf of the family, the resolution which the Council passed last month regarding the late Professor Redwood.

ELECTIONS, &c.

Quite a large number of persons were elected adherents of the Society, or promoted in rank, including one lady member. Mr. Charles Davis, of 45 Hamilton Road, Brighton, was restored to the register of chemists and druggists. The new by-laws of the Society give the Council power to elect

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Accordingly, the first list of names was now submitted, the PRESIDENT explaining that the list comprised the names of men who lived entirely or partially abroad. They were men distinguished in botany or materia medica; and although many of their names might be unfamiliar, they had all done good work, and the committee who had charge of the matter had done their best to select those who were distinguished, and whose election would reflect honour on the Society, and who might usefully aid the Society in its work. The names are:—

Dr. A. Tschirch, Professor of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, Bern	Hugo Fink, Cordoba, Vera Cruz
Dr. Arthur Meyer, Professor of Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, Marburg	Leonard Wray, Museum, Perak
Professor Herlaut, Brussels	H. N. Ridley, Botanical Gardens Singapore
Dr. J. Wiesner, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology of Plants, Vienna	J. Medley Wood, Botanical Gardens, Durban
Dr. H. Paschkis, Vienna	J. Horne, Botanical Gardens, Mauritius
Dr. Peckholt, Rio de Janeiro	Dr. Daruty, Museum, Mauritius
Dr. Robert, Professor of Pharmacology, Dorpat	F. M. Bailly, Government Botanist, Brisbane
W. Saunders, Agricultural Department of Canada	J. H. Hart, Botanical Gardens, Trinidad
Professor R. Godeffroy, Vienna	W. Fawcett, Botanical Gardens, Jamaica
E. Collin, Paris	Dr. Comingo Parodi, Buenos Ayres
Dr. J. Herail, Professor of Materia Medica, Algiers	J. H. Maiden, Sydney
Professor L. Trabut, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy	C. A. Barber, B.A. (Cantab.)
Dr. L. Raillhofer, Botanical Gardens, Munich	Professor Alfonso Herrera, Mexico
Sir F. von Mueller, Melbourne	Dr. A. Ernst, Caracas, Venezuela
Dr. M. Treub, Botanical Gardens, Java	Dr. Bayon, Bogota, New Granada
Dr. Wm. Burch, Botanical Gardens, Java	Dr. Lagerheim, Quito, Ecuador
Dr. H. Trimen, Ceylon	Dr. D. Philippi, Santiago, Chili
Dr. E. Heckel, Marseilles	Hon. H. G. Hawtayne, British Guiana
Dr. L. Sierre, Saigon	Dr. D. Brandes, Calcutta
Dr. George King, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta	Professor Lawson, Ootacamund
Professor van Eiden, Haarlem	Thomas Hanbury, La Mortola
Prof. H. K. Hansknecht, Weimar	Dr. J. E. Bonnier, Botanical Gardens, Brussels
	A. Tudaro, Botanical Gardens, Palermo
	Dr. R. Yutabe, Tokio
	Dr. Bretschneider, Peking
	Dr. Augustin Henry, Ichang
	Dr. J. Müller, Innsprück

Mr. GREENISH said he hoped that by-and-by they would see their way to put aside the term *materia medica*, and use "pharmacognosy," which was more expressive, and better

represented what they meant. He was gratified by the recognition which they were now giving to these distinguished men, many of whom he knew as members of the Apotheker Verein.

Mr. HAMPSON thought this was an admirable way of holding out the right hand of fellowship to confrères in the colonies.

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

The report of the executive of this branch dealing with the year from March, 1891, to March, 1892, stated that the executive had met three times, and briefly reported the business transacted, all of which has been dealt with in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as it occurred. The examinations were referred to, a hint being thrown out that the new schedules may necessitate an extension of the premises. Five successful evening meetings had been held. The number of books lent was 1,513, or 155 more than in the year previous, and the attendance-book showed 3,289 visits as compared with 3,164 in the year preceding.

The PRESIDENT said this report was very satisfactory. In the nature of things there could be nothing very startling about it, but they were all glad to know how successful the evening meetings had been, and with what loyalty the new office-bearers had done their work. Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing made an excellent administrator, and his influence as chairman had been generally felt for good.

The report was received, and entered on the minutes. After a reference to Dr. Stevenson's report on the London examinations, the Council proceeded to consider the

FINANCE REPORT.

This showed the balances on April 30 to be on the General Fund account 1,998*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, on the Benevolent Fund account 945*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and there was 19*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* standing to the credit of donation account. Beginning April with a balance of 1,503*l.* 1*s.*, the Society received subscriptions, penalties and costs, examination-fees, and ground-rents, which brought the sum up to 4,588*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and of this 2,590*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* was required to meet authorised payments, leaving the balance of 1,998*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Of this 1,118*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* is now required for current expenses, salaries for April, &c. Subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund during the month amounted to 651*l.* The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The committee considered seven applications for relief, of which three were deferred; 45*l.* was distributed amongst the others. The Hills Fund matter and Mr. Harrison's resolution were deferred for further consideration. Speaking of the deferred cases, the VICE-PRESIDENT explained that they were held over until October. One applicant had at present 120*l.* a year, and in two years this would be reduced to 40*l.* Another, who got a grant in March, asked for another. A third applicant had 75*l.* a year.

Mr. ALLEN called attention to the subscriptions to the fund. Up to the present they had received a few pounds less than last year, and he thought that, in view of the increased annuities, they should have been getting more. He was gratified to see so many small subscriptions, but hoped that those who were able to give more would take into consideration the large amount of good that the fund had done, and would give more liberally.

The PRESIDENT sympathised with these remarks, but thought that the month was encouraging, and was confident that when members of the craft throughout the country saw what the fund was doing they would respond liberally.

Mr. EVANS again suggested that ladies should be invited to collect subscriptions for the fund. He thought that the wives of local secretaries could do this with increased benefit to the fund.

The PRESIDENT thought that this was a matter which the Secretary could arrange with the local secretaries.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY, &c., REPORT.

The committee which has the charge of the miscellaneous matters included under this heading made the usual routine report, and recommended (1) that a copy of the Catalogue of the Hanbury collection should be given to any member

who applied for it, and (2) that no voting-papers should be issued this year, but that a notice convening the annual meeting should be sent to each member and associate in business. The PRESIDENT explained that the annual report would not be circulated as formerly, nor in future, but that the voting-papers and notice of meeting would be sent out in an envelope.

The next thing the Council took up was the

RESEARCH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Research Committee submitted, in the form of a resolution, its opinion of the proposal of the Council, arrived at in February, regarding a title of honour for those who have worked in the Research Laboratory. The resolution premised that a fellowship should be instituted in order to promote and encourage the extension of chemical and botanical knowledge in their relations to pharmacology and pharmacy, and the terms upon which it might be granted should be as indicated in the resolution.

After some preliminary discussion, during which some verbal alterations were made, the Committee's recommendations were put in the following form:—

That any pharmaceutical chemist being a member of the Society who has systematically worked for at least one session in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or in another similar laboratory approved by the Research Committee, and is, in the judgment of the director of the said laboratory, proficient in the principal methods of chemical research, especially as applied to pharmacology and pharmacy, shall be eligible to receive from the Council the title of Research Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society on the following conditions:—

That the candidate carries out to the satisfaction of the Research Committee, or of some person or persons appointed by them, an investigation, the subject of which shall be set or approved by the Committee, to which the candidate shall have devoted at least three months' independent work in the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society, or in another laboratory approved by the Research Committee, without receiving any such assistance as would deprive the investigation of its independent character from the officers of the said laboratory, one or more of whom may, however, be requested by the Committee to watch the progress of the inquiry and furnish a report as to the manner in which the work has been done, and also a signed declaration as to its independence.

The candidate shall submit to the Committee an exact and orderly account of the experiments he has made and of the conclusions which he has drawn from them, and this account shall be written in the usual form of a scientific memoir, and, when necessary, shall include, as an introduction, an adequate discussion of the previous literature of the subject.

The Research Fellowship may be awarded to a pharmaceutical chemist, being a member of the Society, upon evidence of botanical training and capacity for research and upon conditions in respect to training and investigation similar to those laid down for chemistry in the foregoing clauses.

The Committee recommends that no person other than a pharmaceutical chemist and a member of the Society shall hold the title of Research Fellow.

The report in which these clauses were embodied was signed by all the members of the Research Committee, and was dated March 31, 1892.

The PRESIDENT, having explained how this matter arose, said that when the committee came to consider it, they found it beset with very many difficulties. The first one was the difficulty of estimating the value of work, and on this they had the advantage of the counsel of the external members, who were strongly of opinion that in addition to a recognised piece of research work there should be evidence of distinct training. As made the recommendation did not imply that such training should be obtained in the Society's Research Laboratory, but any similar laboratory would be recognised. He explained the difficulties there would be in adopting any other course than this, these briefly amounting to the fact that a research must be judged by the capabilities of the worker in the performance of research methods—capabilities which can only be acquired by systematic training. He also referred to the reputation of the Society from the beginning in its encouragement of exact and advanced knowledge, adding that while they could not expect many to proceed to the Research Fellowship,

they would have the satisfaction of encouraging young men at their most impressionable age—viz., when they came out of school; further, that the result would be highly beneficial to pharmacy generally. The defect of the scheme was that it was not accompanied by something in the nature of a bursary, but he hoped the day would come when the Society would be able to add that.

Mr. HAMPSON, in seconding the motion, said that something very good might come out of it in actual discovery of new things. He was convinced that the fellowship would not lessen the value of the title "pharmaceutical chemist," but that it would make more go forward for the latter title.

Mr. EVANS asked if the committee could not get some happier name than "Research Fellow."

Mr. ATKINS thought it was novel to lay stress upon the importance of the training upon which the title would largely be given. He was rather surprised that work done outside their own Research Laboratory should be recognised, and this was, in his opinion, an immense and serious departure. He observed, moreover, that not only was the work to be done, but a thesis was to be written by the candidate—which regulation required indication of literary ability. He understood that the proposal was in no way retrospective, and it was well that that should be noted, for there were many able men whom they would have liked to honour. While sharing the Treasurer's aspirations, he strongly hoped that the title would not in any way invalidate the title "pharmaceutical chemist." They (pharmaceutical chemists) were the Society, and the very existence of the Council was to defend and magnify that title.

Mr. NEWSHOLME expressed his strong acquiescence with this statement.

Mr. MARTINDALE hoped that some day the title "Fellow" without "Research," would be given to the members of the Society. He was glad that the fellowship was so closely hedged in, but he had hoped that something would have been said as to the results of researches being read before the evening meetings of the Society, which had fallen behind this past twelve months.

Mr. SOUTHALL thought the committee might have gone further and recognised other laboratories than their own. It was true that the report said "or . . . similar laboratory," but they had been told many times that there was no similar laboratory. He would have preferred some more general way of encouraging research, such as that which the Pharmaceutical Conference had carried out.

Mr. WARREN thought the title proposed a good one, and, as few would go in for it, it would not affect the older title, while it would add dignity to the Society.

Mr. RICHARDSON did not agree with Mr. Southall. There were a good many research laboratories throughout the country attached to large manufacturing works. He strongly advocated more direct encouragement of research on the part of the Government—such as obtains in Germany—and he thought that our Government could do much even by removing some of the restrictions regarding the use of alcohol. To this Mr. Richardson added a comment about the fussy people (anti-vivisectionists) who go about the country and whose agitations had immensely impeded science.

Mr. HILLS thought that, as pharmacology included pharmacy, there was no use in keeping the latter word in the resolution. He had no fear about the fellowship militating against the title pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. SCHACHT shared Mr. Southall's feeling that they might extend the scheme further than was recommended; but he was a convert to the committee's views and was distinctly of opinion that the fellowship would be regarded, as it was intended, as a prize for more competent training and original work done.

Mr. CROSS thought that the Research Laboratory was one of the most useful institutions of the Society, but he questioned the wisdom of creating a new title two years after starting; nor did he think much of the title "Research Fellow." It would have been better if they had waited longer. (Laughter)

Mr. GREENISH believed that the Research Laboratory would do more than anything else to raise the Society in the eyes of the scientists of the day, and by-and-by he hoped they would approach the Government to employ them in doing some work for the Government. He had no doubt

that at no distant day the title would be very much sought after, and was gratified that the Council spoke so well of the Research Committee's work. Succeeding councils must take care, he said, in watching the composition of the committee, for very much depended upon that.

Mr. ALLEN considered the title a happy one, but strongly urged that every care should be taken to prevent it from being used in commercial interests or for trade purposes.

Mr. EVANS commenting upon what had been said about getting assistance from the Government, urged that some attempt by the Council should be made to take advantage of the provisions under the Technical Instructions Act.

The VICE-PRESIDENT suggested that the words "from the Council" should be introduced in the first paragraph, and this was done.

The PRESIDENT then replied to the few points raised in the discussion. To Mr. Southall's objection he responded that there are in the provinces—at Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh, and similar towns—laboratories which would be of the nature indicated in the report, and at these eligible persons might pursue pharmaceutical research, which would be recognised. Should Mr. Southall send his son to Germany to study under Professor Dragendorff, that would be work which would be recognised.

Mr. SCHACHT (interposing) said that the work done must be in a laboratory where research methods are taught.

"Quite so," said the PRESIDENT, and, replying to Mr. Atkins, he remarked that the danger of parting with the word "training" was that thereby a difficulty of judging the value of work was imported with which no society or individual could at all times grapple. And he thought that evidence of training is, after all, of greater value than the actual brilliancy of one research. It showed that they had got a man of competent skill who would be able to carry on research at any time.

The report was adopted.

EXAMINATION MATTERS.

The Board of Examiners for Scotland reported that the laboratory arrangements in Edinburgh are inadequate for the chemistry and pharmacy work under the new regulations. The matter was referred to the President for consideration at the next meeting.

Both Boards submitted the following as an addition to the examination schedule in respect to the knowledge of sale of poisons registered by the new by-laws:—

Candidates will be required to enumerate the poisons contained in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1858, and those since added thereto, in pursuance of the provision contained in section 2 of that Act, viz.:—

(a) Poisons within Part I. of the Schedule.

(b) Poisons within Part II. of the Schedule.

They will be required to describe minutely the conditions required upon the sale *by retail* of poisons, both in Part I. and Part II. of Schedule A; and to write the proper entry required, according to Schedule F of the Act, for the sale of a poison coming within Part I. of Schedule A. They will also be required to state the conditions imposed on the sale of scheduled poisons *by wholesale and for export*; and upon the sale of a scheduled poison when forming an ingredient in a medicine dispensed.

A knowledge of the conditions imposed on the sale of arsenic by the Arsenic Act will also be required.

The above regulation to come into force on and after January 1, 1893.

Mr. EVANS suggested that the examiners should also ask candidates about the law regarding the carriage of corrosive acids. (Laughter)

The PRESIDENT hoped that the matter would be treated seriously. He would have something to say about it at the annual meeting, and although he did not like to burden candidates further, he submitted that the knowledge contemplated was necessary for the proper conduct of business.

Mr. ATKINS and Mr. CROSS concurred.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.

The professors reported that the following were the successful men in the class examinations at the end of the winter course:—

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze medal, H. A. D. Jowett; certificates, R. H. Jones and E. W. Hill.

Chemistry.—Bronze medal, Eustace H. Gane; certificates, G. A. Shaw and H. A. D. Jowett.

Botany.—Bronze medal, H. A. D. Jowett; certificates, E. H. Gane and G. A. Shaw.

Materia Medica.—Bronze medal, E. H. Gane; certificate, G. A. Shaw.

Pharmacy.—Bronze medal, G. A. Shaw.

A NEW NAME ADDED TO THE REGISTER.

Mr. Robert McGill, of 49 Thistle Street, Glasgow, had (the Secretary reported) made the required declaration that he had been in business as a chemist before 1868. This declaration had been attested. Mr. Bremridge had made inquiries, found everything right, and placed the name on the register.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary read the following results:—

LONDON.				Examined	Passed	Failed
	Major	..	..	30	14	16
	Minor	..	..	149	54	95
	Modified	..	..	1	1	0
<hr/>						
EDINBURGH.				Examined	Passed	Failed
	Major	..	..	4	3	1
	Minor	..	..	83	43	40
<hr/>						
				Examined	Passed	Failed
FIRST	..	..	..	376	170	206

Twenty-seven certificates were accepted in lieu of the Society's examination.

SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

The PRESIDENT stated that the Council did not propose to appeal to Somerset House in regard to the sale by medical prescription of methylated spirit on Sundays, as requested by the North British Branch Executive; and in the course of his remarks upon this he said that he had good reason for believing that the Inland Revenue authorities have under consideration a scheme for permitting the sale of rectified spirit slightly medicated.

Mr. EVANS called attention to the enormous quantities of cheap German spirit imported into India as medicinal tinctures, the only ground for that being that a little bitter was added to it.

The PRESIDENT did not see how the Society could interfere in that matter.

Mr. EVANS: No; but having mentioned it here the Excise authorities will see it mentioned in the trade papers.

This was all the public business, the Council afterwards going into committee to consider legal cases and the annual report which was adopted in the appended form.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The fifty-first annual report and financial statement now presented furnish indications that the second half-century of existence which the Society has entered upon will be marked by as great if not greater progress than that recorded during the past fifty years.

The increase of income from subscribers, noted last year, has not only been maintained but materially augmented; and it may not be unwarrantable to assume that this satisfactory feature points to a growing conviction amongst registered persons that the advancement of their interests can best be assured by association within the ranks of the Society.

The natural development of the educational department of the Society's work has necessitated a considerable expenditure for fittings and alterations in the chemical and practical pharmacy laboratories, class-rooms, and the Research Laboratory. The cost of furnishing the new premises also falls to a large extent in the account for 1891.

The number of candidates for examination during the past year shows a large increase. For the First examination there were 1455 entries; for the Minor there were 1,516; and for the Major 157 entries; 3 candidates also presented themselves for the Modified examination.

The proportion of passes in the First examination shows a slight improvement during the year; but in the Minor and Major examinations the large percentage of failures shows

that the absence of systematic training is as general among the candidates as ever.

Certain alterations in the mode of conducting the Minor and Major examinations have come into operation during the current year as a result of the new schedule. It is believed that these changes will prove of advantage to candidates, and the Council would once more urge upon all who intend to present themselves the necessity for acquiring sound knowledge by systematic work before entering for examination.

Dr. Stevenson, the Government visitor, in his report for the past year, refers to the First examination in the following terms:—

"It is evident that many young men of defective education still unsuccessfully attempt to enter upon the business of pharmacy, most of them failing in simple arithmetic, and many in the other subjects also."

Of the Minor examination he reports:—

"This, the qualifying examination, has during the year under review been altered and amended. More time is allowed for the examination, and practical pharmacy—i.e., the actual making of some pharmacopœial preparation—is demanded. I am of opinion that the capabilities of the candidates will be better tested by the new examinations, and that it will be less possible for a candidate to pass on the strength of mere book knowledge."

"Such a large proportion of failures points to great defects in pharmaceutical education, defects which the Pharmaceutical Society is making strenuous efforts to remedy. The ill-effects of attempts to acquire knowledge haphazard, and without systematic teaching, are painfully apparent at the examinations."

"Since the new examinations are not as yet in full and complete operation, it is inadvisable to further comment upon them, except to state that the examiners seem anxious to render the transition as equitable as possible."

The additional shelving provided for the Library last year having been speedily filled, a new case has been erected. The total number of volumes and pamphlets now in the library is about 11,000; the additions during the past year having reached nearly 300.

The Museums of the Society, both in London and Edinburgh, have received valuable additions from various donors both at home and abroad. The Herbarium of the Society has been largely added to by various botanists. The collection of medicinal plants now includes about 1,000 species, exclusive of the Hanbury Herbarium, which comprises 610 species and about 1,150 specimens. The Herbarium of indigenous plants now numbers 1,458 species and varieties. The Herbarium for the use of students has been altered and enlarged in accordance with the examination schedule. The catalogue of the Hanbury Herbarium has been published, and is ready for issue. That of the Society's Herbarium is already in the hands of the printer.

The attendance at the evening scientific meetings of the Society has been well maintained. The Council, with a view to increasing the interest in these gatherings, has thought it desirable to make arrangements for the renewal of the practice of giving lectures on subjects allied to the educational objects of the Society. Under these arrangements the Society's Professor of Botany, Professor J. R. Green, M.A., B.Sc., delivered a much-appreciated lecture on "Evolution in the Flower," and Professor H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D., F.R.S., gave a series of four valuable addresses on "Fermentation." In Edinburgh a most interesting lecture on "Botanical Enterprise in Relation to Pharmacology" was delivered by Professor J. Bayley Balfour. The Council feels that the Society is deeply indebted to these gentlemen for their services.

The official celebration of the fiftieth year of the Society's existence was held on May 23, when congratulatory addresses from scientific and pharmaceutical bodies in all parts of the civilised world were presented. Such a hearty tribute of recognition and appreciation of the efforts of the Society to advance pharmacy is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to be of indirect value to every person following the calling of pharmacy, whether connected with the Society or not. These addresses show that pharmacy in Great Britain has been raised by the efforts of the Society, in the short period

of fifty years, to a position which commands the respect of European pharmacists, the medical profession, and men of science of this country. The fraternal greetings from the various colonial pharmaceutical associations and the congratulations of the principal American associations formed a most interesting feature in the celebration.

At the Jubilee meeting the presentation of the sixth Hanbury Gold Medal was made to Dr. Julius O. Hesse, whose contributions to the knowledge of the chemistry of alkaloids have given him a world-wide reputation.

In October the fiftieth session of the School of Pharmacy was inaugurated, and the prizes gained by the students during the previous session distributed. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., M.P. for the Holborn division of Finsbury, delivered an interesting introductory address.

The report of the Executive of the North British Branch, presented in May to the Council, shows that the various arrangements necessary for the conduct of the Society's business in Scotland during the past year have been most carefully and satisfactorily carried out, and that the Library, Museum, and House are all in good order.

Messrs. Boa and Jack have been elected to the Executive in place of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing has been elected Chairman, and Mr. Maben Vice-Chairman. The Board of Examiners for Scotland has also two new members—Mr. Boa and Mr. Jack—who were appointed in place of Dr. Inglis Clark and Mr. Gilmour.

The draft by-laws referred to in the last report were confirmed at a special general meeting in May, and received the approval of the Privy Council in December. The changes effected have been fully explained in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and have already been instrumental in adding to the strength of the Society, as well as permitting a better conduct of the official duties imposed upon it by the Pharmacy Acts. All chemists and druggists can now join the Society without entrance fee, and those members, associates, and students who have from various causes allowed their subscriptions to lapse, are invited to apply for restoration, the fee being now the nominal sum of one shilling only.

During the year a large number of cases of infringement of the Pharmacy Act have been reported and dealt with. Amongst these, several penalties have been paid into court for the illegal sale of weed-killers, which are strong alkaline solutions of white arsenic. One case of this class was keenly contested in court at Barnstaple by the manufacturers of the preparation, when judgment was given in favour of the Society. From the circumstance that the notice of appeal given at the trial by the defendants has been withdrawn, and from information obtained in other ways, it would appear that the manufacturers of these weed-killers and sheep-dips have been compelled to admit that these highly poisonous preparations of arsenic can be sold retail by registered persons only, and under the conditions imposed by the 17th section of the Act of 1863.

The recent prosecutions for the illegal sale and dispensing of poisons in Glasgow, which resulted in the infliction of a number of penalties, furnish an insight into the danger to the public which exists in the practices prevailing in some at least of the so-called doctors' shops and medical halls.

The annual report of the Research Committee, presented to the Council in April and published in the transactions of the Society, shows that most important original work is still being carried out, and that the educational advantages which advanced students obtain by becoming workers in the Research Laboratory are more and more appreciated.

A sum of 150*l.* from the Government Grant Fund of the Royal Society was obtained by the committee for the work on the aconite alkaloids. This grant is an indication of the value in which the work of the Research Laboratory is held by the eminent men to whom the administration of the fund is entrusted.

In order to promote and encourage the extension of chemical and botanical knowledge in their relation to pharmacy and pharmacology by experimental inquiry on the part of those pharmaceutical chemists who, by reason of their special training, are competent to undertake it, the Council has resolved to grant, under certain conditions, to such pharmaceutical chemists, being members of the Society, as have carried out a satisfactory investigation, the title of Research Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The question of the desirability of holding meetings of

the Society from time to time in the provinces and Scotland has been under the consideration of the Council, and is generally approved. In considering the details it was found that misgivings existed as to how far such meetings might detract from the success of the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. In consequence, a meeting of some of the members of the Executive of the Conference, with a small sub-committee of the Council, was arranged, but led to no result. It rests with the new Council to consider in due course how often and under what circumstances and conditions such meetings shall be held.

The Benevolent Fund account shows that the subscriptions during 1891 amounted to 1,607*l.*, being an increase of 80*l.* over 1890. The fund has also benefited by several legacies, among others 500*l.* from the executors of the late H. B. Brady, F.R.S., 100*l.* under the will of Ralph Davidson, 100*l.* from the executor of the late J. Willats, and 25*l.* from the late J. H. Wagstaff. Nearly 1,600*l.* was expended in payment of annuities, and an additional 494*l.* in relieving cases of temporary distress. The total amount disbursed during the year was 2,130*l.*

At its meeting in March the Council considered how far it would be possible to make more adequate provision for the annuitants on the fund. It was felt that members of the trade or their widows who were compelled in their old age to apply to the Benevolent Fund for support, ought to have more comfort than it was possible to procure from the amounts at present paid. The Council therefore decided to increase the amounts payable to annuitants under 65 years of age from 30*l.* to 40*l.*, and of those payable to annuitants over that age from 35*l.* to 50*l.* This alteration will take effect as from October next. In taking this step the Council looks with confidence for a continued and augmented support from the whole trade, so that the additional annual charge of some 600*l.* incurred may be met.

Under the will of the late Thomas Hyde Hills the sum of 1,000*l.* has been bequeathed to the Benevolent Fund. By the terms of the will it is to be invested, and the proceeds applied to the election into schools or asylums of the orphan children of members or associates of the Society who have subscribed to the fund for not less than three years. The details for the administration of this bequest have yet to be arranged by the Council.

The Council has during the year made grants of 20*l.* each for educational purposes to the Leeds Chemists' Association and the Chester Chemists' Association.

The Society has lost a most valuable officer by the death of Mr. F. Passmore, who for more than twenty years filled the post of sub-editor with conspicuous zeal and ability. Mr. J. T. Humphrey, of Sheffield, has been appointed by the Council to the vacancy thus caused.

The other losses by death have been exceptionally heavy during the year.

In Thomas Hyde Hills the Society has lost a staunch friend, and the Benevolent Fund a munificent supporter. As a member of the Council, treasurer, vice-president, and president of the Society he consistently identified himself with the best traditions of pharmacy, and did much to further the work inaugurated by his friend Jacob Bell.

Another name inseparably connected with the early history of the Society has also to be recorded on the death-roll. Professor Redwood was a founder of the Society, and throughout its career had been an active worker in the development and advancement of the objects for which it was founded. As one of the editors of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, he ably assisted his co-workers in defining the true aims of the Society, whilst as a successful teacher in the School of Pharmacy his influence was still more widespread, and its extent and value it would be difficult to estimate. The scholarship which bears his honored name has been during the past year converted into a "Research" scholarship, and the conditions for the competition modified. It is gratifying that this change, which was much desired by the old Professor, was effected with his hearty approval last year.

Mr. John Barnard, who was associated with Professor Redwood as sub-editor of the *Journal*, is also amongst those whose death the Council has to deplore. In addition the deaths have to be recorded of William Scott Brown, a former member of the Council and vice-president; William Manning Watts, for many years an auditor of the Society; R. Dresser

and T. Purdue (founders); and the following local and divisional secretaries:—G. V. Ball, Banbury; J. M. Broad, North Islington; J. Ercaut, Jersey; W. E. Haden, Bow and Bromley; R. J. Manning, Wells (Somerset); T. Rowland, Epping; W. Smith, Abingdon; Felix Stevens, South St. Pancras; and J. T. Tupholme, South Kensington.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1891.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance January 1, 1891:—London and Westminster Bank ..	236	17	9
In Treasurer's hands	76	12	7
In hands of Chairman of Executive (Scotland) ..	21	6	11
Interest on Investments	263	12	11
Subscriptions:—1,462 Members, Pharmaceutical Chemists ..	1535	2	0
568 " Chemists and Druggists ..	593	8	0
1,340 Associates in Business	1,407	0	0
1,000 Associates not in Business	525	0	0
928 Students	487	4	0
9 Entrance Fees	18	18	0
Fees paid upon Restoration to the Society	28	7	0
Examination Fees:—1,752 First Examination	3,136	14	0
3 Modified "	3	3	0
1,568 Minor "	4,236	15	0
157 Major "	682	10	0
21 Fees for Restoration to the Register	22	1	0
Journal:—Advertisements	4,028	9	4
Sales	270	19	11
Register:—Sales to the Government	147	10	0
Sundry Sales	16	0	0
Calendar:—Sundry Sales	25	3	0
Penalties and Costs for Infringements of the Pharmacy Act ..	299	19	10
Sale of £2,500 Stock	2,328	1	6
Total	£20,396	15	9

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Annuities:—Professor Redwood	100	0	0
Mr. Elias Bremridge	400	0	0
Carriage of Books and Parcels	17	12	1
Certificates of Death	21	19	3
Celebration of the Jubilee of the Society:—			
Meeting and Conversation	183	10	4
Gift to Clerks	50	0	0
Evening and other Meetings	55	3	6
Examiners, Boards of:—			
Fees to Examiners—England and Wales	2,000	5	0
Scotland	878	17	0
Fees to Superintendents, First Examination—			
England and Wales	222	1	6
Scotland	31	10	0
Hire of Rooms for conducting First Examination—			
England and Wales	70	6	0
Scotland	7	0	0
Travelling Expenses—England and Wales	224	19	3
Scotland	57	11	3
Refreshments for Examiners—England and Wales	102	15	10
Scotland	41	16	5
Apparatus, Drugs, and Chemicals for Examinations and sundry charges in connection therewith—England and Wales ..	133	13	7
Scotland	23	19	8
Fees to the College of Preceptors	189	3	0
Fixtures and Fittings	199	7	3
Furniture	237	10	2
Gas, Water, Coal, Cleaning Materials, &c.	395	19	5
House Servants—Wages	253	16	4
Journal:—Editor and Sub-Editor's Salaries	750	0	0
Paper	785	0	3
Printing, including cost of design for New Cover	2,300	12	10
Publishers' Commission	505	13	9
Contributions and Engraving	378	11	10
Reporting	118	12	6
Attending Conference Meeting	12	9	
Sundry Charges	26	8	1
School of Pharmacy:—Emeritus Professors	200	0	0
Endowment of the Chairs of Practical			
Chemistry, Chemistry and Botany	450	0	0
Teacher of Practical Pharmacy	50	0	0
Subscription to Royal Botanic Gardens	21	0	0
Lecturers' Assistants	98	11	0
Apparatus, Chemicals, and Specimens			
for Lecture Classes, Prize Medals,			
Certificates, &c.	57	15	8
Printing and Posting Prospectuses	24	15	7

EXPENDITURE— <i>cont.</i>		£	s.	d.
Law Costs		328	12	11
Library:—Librarian's Salary		245	0	0
Purchase and Binding of Books		99	17	1
Attending Meeting of the Library Association at Nottingham		10	10	0
Museum:—Curator's Salary		350	0	0
Assistant's Wages		52	0	0
Specimens and Sundries		39	19	2
Expenses in Scotland:—Assistant-Secretary Salary		180	0	0
Taxes		35	5	6
Travelling Expenses—Members of Executive		17	16	2
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning, Service, and Miscellaneous Expenses		147	6	5
Postage:—General		251	17	9
Journal (Cost of transmission to Members, Associates, and Apprentices)		727	9	1
Grant to the Leeds Chemists' Association for educational purposes		20	0	0
Register, Printing and Publication		172	4	5
Rent, Taxes and Insurance of Plate Glass		691	13	10
Repairs and Alterations (largely in adapting rooms in the old building to present requirements)		836	7	6
Stationery, Engraving, Printing, and Office Expenses		317	11	8
Calendar—Printing and Publication		120	19	11
Salaries:—Secretary and Registrar		450	0	0
Clerks		822	6	0
Research Laboratory		339	10	0
Cost of Materials supplied to the Jacob Bell Scholars		10	0	0
Herbarium and Council Medals and Sundries		8	16	3
New Premises:—15 and 15 Bloomstury Square—				
Kirk & Randall, Builders		103	0	0
Architects' Fees and Law Charges		175	15	0
Strode & Co., Gas and Electric Light Fittings		119	19	6
Research Laboratory		163	13	6
Travelling Expenses—Council and Committees		338	19	7
Refreshments for Council		40	9	8
Balance, December 31, 1891:—London and Westminster Bank		1,360	11	10
In Treasurer's hands		44	3	1
In hands of Chairman of Executive (Scotland)		30	12	4
Total		£20,396	15	9

The Benevolent Fund income was derived from subscriptions, 1,607*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and interest on invested capital, 895*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* There was a balance of 933*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* from 1890. The expenditure included 1,596*l.* 5*s.* to annuitants, 494*l.* for casual and other grants, and 39*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* for printing, postage, &c.; the balance in hand on December 31, 1891, being 1,306*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* During the year a sum of 786*l.* was received in donations, and 767*l.* 18*s.* was invested in the purchase of 800*l.* of 2½-per-cent. Consols, a balance of 154*l.* 16*s.* standing at the bank. The total investments on account of the Benevolent Fund now amount to 24,668*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, of which over 20,600*l.* is invested in ground-rents.

The investments on the Society's own account consist of 2½-per-cent. Consols, 1,000*l.*; and ground-rents, 5,551*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The bonds in Edinburgh and London account for the balance (22,065*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*) of the investments.

The Society also holds in trust investments amounting to 4,118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which represent the capital of the following funds:—Pereira, Bell, Hanbury, and Redwood Memorials, Hills Prize, and Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship.

A WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS IN NEW ZEALAND.—Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co.'s New Zealand Drug Company (Limited) held their thirteenth annual meeting on March 16. The balance sheet was brought up to January 31, 1892. The paid-up capital stands at 87,604*l.*, and debentures at 15,100*l.* The stock was valued at 108,032*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, and warehouses, land, plant, &c., at 32,439*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The book-debts amounted to 24,803*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, and bad debts for the year figured at 1,232*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* The linseed-oil works had not so far proved profitable, and 1,000*l.* had been written off plant, &c. The company had failed to induce farmers to grow the seed in the colony. After making every provision the balance-sheet showed a net profit of 8,242*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, out of which a dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared.

Legal Reports.

SALE OF CHLORODYNE.—PROSECUTION UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.

THE prosecution of Mr. J. T. Davenport by the Treasury, at Bow Street Police Court on Saturday last, for selling chlorodyne not labelled "Poison," is likely to be one of the leading legal cases in trade history. Mr. Davenport is the proprietor of one of the most successful "patent medicines" of the day. He is an ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, but he can hardly be officially associated with the Act under which he has now been prosecuted, as his year of office is as far back as 1855. The case was treated by all concerned as one of exceptional importance. A Saturday afternoon was set apart for it, and two counsel attended on behalf of the Treasury, and two for the defence, and on both sides much was said intended for the public rather than as information for the magistrate. There were not many patent-medicine men present. Besides Mr. J. T. Davenport and his son, Mr. Horace Davenport, there were in court Mr. George R. Barclay, and Mr. Wylde, of Messrs. Keatings. Mr. E. N. Alpe, of Somerset House, was also in court, and his handy book on "Medicine Stamp Duty" was referred to both by Mr. Gill and by Mr. Poland, and a copy was also in the hands of the Magistrate.

When Mr. Davenport's name was called that gentleman came forward and was making his way to the bar. Mr. Davenport is a particularly handsome man, and though his hair is silvery-white, his form is as straight, and his step as vigorous as it was in the first year of chlorodyne's history, which, as Mr. Poland rather persistently reminded us all, was forty years since. The Magistrate courteously informed Mr. Davenport that his presence in court was quite sufficient, and his counsel told him he might resume his seat. Mr. Gill proved the case for the prosecution with full detail "in view of the action being possibly carried further," he remarked, and he and Mr. Poland and the Magistrate all assumed that eventuality. The evidence for the prosecution was in no sense controverted; the cross-examination of the witnesses was scarcely more than formal, and for the defence no witnesses were called. Dr. Dupré's English is as Tentonic as ever, but it seemed clear from his and Dr. Paul's evidence that the Treasury instructions had limited them to the discovery of the poisons named, and did not authorise them to concoct a formula for the imitation of Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne.

Mr. Poland scored one little forensic point off his adversary when he quoted Mr. Gill's explanation that a poison-label was particularly desirable for the protection of children, persons of weak minds, and persons of suicidal tendencies. "I should have thought," said Mr. Poland, "it would not have been wise to inform the last-mentioned class that this was just the article they were in search of."

Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, paid very close attention to all that was said, and interposed very little himself. His few remarks, however, showed that he was exactly informed on the points at issue. When Mr. Gill, for instance, asserted that the exception of the "making and dealing in patent medicines" in the 16th section could not affect the 17th section as it only applied to what was "hereinbefore" contained, Mr. Lushington quietly reminded him of the 2nd section, which creates legal poisons. Mr. Poland followed up this by arguing that patent medicines were thereby taken out of the Act altogether. Mr. Lushington, who gave his judgment in the fewest possible words the instant Mr. Poland

had finished his speech, said in effect, "Yes, your argument would have been sound if you had proved that chlorodyne was a patent medicine within the meaning of the Act."

There was a royal sort of indifference to trifles in this case. The Treasury bought one pound nineteen shillings' worth of chlorodyne to test, and "had bought from other vendors previously," said the inspector. "What about costs, Mr. Gill?" asked the Magistrate, after he had decided the case. The defendant's counsel took no interest in this sordid question. "The penalty is five pounds, sir," said Mr. Gill, "and say five guineas costs."

The hearing occupied a little over two hours.

At the Bow Street Police Court on Saturday, April 30, Mr. John Thistlewood Davenport, pharmaceutical chemist, of 33 Great Russell Street, W.C., was summoned for having unlawfully sold by retail opium and chloroform, contained in a preparation known as Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without distinctly labelling the wrapper of the bottle in which the poisons were contained with the word "poison." The proceedings were taken under section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Mr. C. F. Gill and Mr. Craies prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and Mr. Poland, Q.C., and Mr. Besley appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gill, in opening the case, said he appeared on the part of the Public Prosecutor to support the summons, which was framed on the first part of section 17 of 31 and 32 Vict. chap. 121, also known as the Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1853; and it was alleged that the defendant unlawfully sold by retail at 33 Great Russell Street certain poisons—to wit, opium and chloroform—contained in a preparation known as Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, without distinctly labelling the wrapper of the bottle in which the poisons were contained with the word "poison," in contravention of the 17th section of the Sale of Poisons and Pharmacy Amendment Act. The Act was passed for the purpose of regulating the sale of poisons and for amending the Pharmacy Act of 1852; and the earlier sections, up to the 15th section, dealt with matters of examinations and the qualification of persons who would be entitled to act as chemists. The 17th section contained, in the first four lines of it, the offence charged against the present defendant. The Act was passed for the purpose of protecting the public with reference to the sale of poisons, and in a case where a question of the kind was considered, and judgment given by Mr. Justice Hawkins, the learned Judge had used the observation that "nothing could be clearer than that the object of the Act was, beyond all other considerations, to provide for the safety of the public." The case mentioned (*the Pharmaceutical Society v. Wheeldon*) was an action against a person for selling poison, the vendor being an unqualified person in the employment of a chemist who was qualified. It was there argued that it was unreasonable to suppose that a qualified chemist should at all times be present when some poison was being sold. In considering that case, and in delivering the judgment of the Court, Mr. Justice Hawkins dealt with the 17th section, which says:—"That it shall be unlawful to sell any poison, either by wholesale or by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'poison,' and with the name and address of the seller." He (Mr. Gill) disclaimed any desire to discuss the qualities of the preparation. What the prosecution contended, upon evidence, was that this was an offence within the section, having regard to the poisons which were specified in part 2 of the first Schedule of the Act—that was to say, that it was a medicine which contained chloroform and a preparation of opium. It would not be seriously contested—not contested at all, in fact—that this preparation, which was known as Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, and which, he had no doubt, was a very valuable property, was sold very largely throughout the country—sold not only by qualified persons, but sold by stores, linendrapers, victuallers, and grocers—people who now, in addition to their other business, sold what were popularly known as patent medicines, but which were not, in fact, patent medicines at all. Therefore, it was an article which was sold freely, sold widely, and sold without any sort of

restriction or without any care or without any knowledge, upon the part of the persons selling, of the nature of the article that they are selling. In consequence of matters that had come to the knowledge of the authorities in relation to inquests and other matters, and by representations of coroners with regard to the deaths of children and others, it had been brought to the attention of the Attorney-General by letters from persons who had a knowledge of what was taking place within their own observation, with the result that it was thought desirable to have a test-case upon this question, and this preparation was selected, having regard to the quantity of the preparation of opium and of chloroform that was contained in it. The persons who actually sold would be liable under the section—the ordinary shopkeeper, the ordinary assistant who sold it for his master would be liable—but, upon consideration, it was thought not desirable to proceed in the first instance against persons selling in that way without taking proceedings against the person who was the proprietor and manufacturer of the article which was the subject of the prosecution, because it would be well understood that a grocer in a country town or suburb might sell it from the fact of there being a Government stamp on it, or from its being sold in other places, and he could not be supposed to have any knowledge of the contents of the bottle. Having regard to this fact, without its being generally known that steps were being taken against the actual proprietor, it would be, perhaps, a little unfair to take steps against the ordinary retail vendors, a purchase had been made from Mr. Davenport's own premises—a retail purchase—for the purpose of taking the decision of the Magistrate under the section against him as the manufacturer, he, as a vendor, being within the section which provided for an offence of that kind. What was required in the interests of the public by the 17th section was that any bottle containing a poison—such a poison as mentioned in the schedule—should be distinctly labelled with the word "poison." The object was that either the person who was taking the medicine should exercise more care and caution in using it, or—what was perhaps still more important—should, in dealing with the bottle, place it out of the way of children or persons who, attracted by the word "Poison" upon a bottle, might be disposed to take it with the intention, in some instances, of taking their lives. The idea of putting such a label on the bottle obviously was that the people should be warned themselves, and to protect children and other persons who might be liable, from negligence or other reason, to take such a quantity as might be injurious or fatal to life. The persons selling this might say that they were selling something that had authority—something that was a patent medicine. The question of patent medicine did not arise under this section, because the protection that was given to patent medicines was dealt with under the 16th section, and, no doubt, when the Act was passed there were certain patent medicines then being sold, where the ingredients were well known and specified, where there was a right which it was thought proper to protect at that time, and so the protection was given to those existing rights. It would be impossible to suggest that this was a patent medicine, even if it was contended that patent medicines were protected from the provisions of this section. This was a medicine which was sold with a Government stamp upon it, and any person who sold a proprietary medicine or exposed the same for sale was required to take out an Excise licence (38 Vict. chap. 33, sect 8). The Act of 44 Geo. III. set out the kind of medicines that were required to bear the Government stamp; it mentioned tinctures, powders, herbs, pills, &c. There were other provisions with regard to the kind of articles that were liable to this stamp-duty. When any article was advertised, advertisements were issued, either upon the bottle itself or in the press where it was brought to the public notice, and if it was alleged that any secret preparation was a cure for some complaint, then that was required to bear a Government stamp upon it according to the value of the article sold; and amongst the articles which were liable to stamp-duty were articles which should be vended under any letters patent. This article was what he might describe as a proprietary article made from some formula known or acquired by Mr. Davenport, made by him, and sold as a proprietary article, and as an article which was represented to be a cure or a remedy, or a desirable thing to take, for the complaints mentioned on the wrapper

outside the bottle, the covering of the bottle, and also upon the label itself. Therefore Mr. Davenport would be a person who would be required to take out the Excise licence; he would be the person required to pay the stamp-duty upon the bottles he sent out from his place. He (Mr. Gill) only mentioned that because there was confusion in the minds of persons who sold an article of this kind, and also in the minds of the public when they were buying an article as a patent medicine, where it was no patent medicine, but simply a nostrum acquired by the manufacturer who dealt with it; and if it was actually a good remedy and successful it acquired a large sale, and was distributed all over the country.

Mr. Poland said that to prevent any misapprehension he might say that he was going to contend that this was a patent medicine within the meaning of section 16.

Mr. Gill was much obliged to his friend for stating that, because he would draw his attention to the fact that it was provided by section 16, in the first words of the section, that "nothing *hereinbefore* contained shall extend to," amongst other things, "patent medicines." However, it would not be desirable that he should further discuss that question until he had the opportunity of hearing his friend, both upon the evidence as to this being a patent medicine, and also as to the construction he invited the Court to put upon the 16th section of the Act.

Mr. Lushington remarked that the 2nd section of the Act defined what are poisons.

Mr. Gill said that was so, but it was section 17 which created the offence now alleged. The first part of that section referred to the sale of *any* poison, and then the section went on to create a further offence with regard to the sale of poisons contained in the first part of the schedule. The course adopted in the present case was to purchase at Mr. Davenport's shop a certain number of these bottles. He would go back for an instant to the 16th section to point out that although there was a provision there for persons who were selling patent medicines, there was no protection given in the 17th section to patent-medicine vendors, though there was a certain protection given to wholesale sellers of poisons. The defendant was only charged with the offence of selling an article which was a poison within the earlier part of that section, and which only required that he should put the word "poison" upon the bottle; not that he should do that which was required by the later part of the section—the introduction to the seller; person selling to be qualified; the keeping a record of the details of the sale of the poison to the individual, so that there might be an opportunity of tracing the sale in the event of an unfortunate occurrence.

Mr. Lushington: Those provisions are only with regard to the first part, and the constituents of this medicine are in the second part of the schedule.

Mr. Gill: That is so, sir. That statement gives an outline of the nature of the case. No doubt it was one of considerable importance to the defendant, and he (Mr. Gill) could well understand that he would contest it, as it might be most damaging to the sale of a public remedy if the word "poison" were put upon it; it might affect the sale. That was the only ground upon which he could conceive the defendant contesting the case as to putting this warning on the bottle. It did not affect the merit of the concoction which he was selling, and from which, if taken carefully in the 10 to 30 drops of the 1-oz., 2-oz., or 4-oz. bottles in which it was sold, the best results might follow to the individual; but upon the part of the public, those who were instructing him had thought it right to, as far as possible, protect people from the danger that resulted from a mixture of that kind being sold widely by unqualified persons who were utterly and totally ignorant of the contents, and who would deal with it as if it were harmless, and so that either children, or persons with weak minds or a tendency to suicide, and persons who required protection, should be protected by what they saw, or by the persons who were purchasers putting out of their way what might be the means of their being injured or losing their lives. Mr. Moore, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, went with Mr. Wm. Williamson to the defendant's shop. Mr. Williamson went in and bought six 2-oz. bottles and six 1-oz. bottles. The six 2-oz. bottles were sold at 4s. 6d. each, but by taking the six he got them for 4s. each. The 1-oz. bottles

were priced at 2s. 9d., but he bought them at 2s. 6d. each. He was asked by the person selling if he was in the trade, and he replied that he was buying them to send to the country. He was told that if he was in the trade he might buy them cheaper. Immediately upon the purchase taking place Inspector Moore went into the shop, stated what the chlorodyne was wanted for, and secured the bottles. On March 15 he handed them to Dr. Dupré, who was instructed to make an analysis with the assistance of Dr. Paul; and they jointly made the analysis of the contents of two of the bottles, and they agreed as to what the result of the analysis was. The contents were described as a dark brown, slightly turbid, viscid liquid, smelling strongly of chloroform. It contained 15 per cent. of chloroform, and the 2-oz. bottles contained certainly 2 grains of morphine, and that was putting it at an absolutely safe point. Both Dr. Dupré and Dr. Paul would speak as to its containing 2 grains of morphine to the ounce, and that the effect of the chloroform being there would make the morphine more dangerous. Not only were these poisons within the Pharmacy Act, but a very small quantity would prove fatal to an infant, and the witnesses would express an opinion as to what quantity would prove fatal in the case of an adult. If he (Mr. Lushington) were satisfied that amongst the ingredients of the mixture there were these two poisons, then he should ask him to say that the offence had been committed by Mr. Davenport, and that the concoction should be labelled with the word "poison," in order to give the protection to the public which was contemplated would be given if the provisions of the Pharmacy Act were carried out to the letter.

Sergeant W. Williamson, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland Yard, then gave evidence as to the purchase of six 1-oz. bottles and six 2-oz. bottles of what was described as "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," at the shop of the defendant at 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, on February 12 last. He was asked by the person who served him with the article if he were in the trade, as if that were the case he should have it cheaper. He replied that he was not in the trade, but wanted the chlorodyne for a friend in the country. The bottles were made up into a parcel, and an invoice handed to him for 17. 19s. Inspector Moore then came into the shop, and witness handed him the parcel.

Mr. Gill produced the invoice, and said the receipt was signed by J. H. Sherburn. There was a provision in the section that a sale by a servant was the same as a sale by the master.

Inspector H. Moore corroborated the previous evidence, and deposed that he told the assistant in the shop that the purchases had been made for the purpose of analysis, as the Treasury considered that the ingredients came within the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Neither on the wrapper nor on the label was there the word "poison." On March 15 he handed to Dr. Dupré, at the Westminster School of Medicine, two of the 2-oz. bottles of chlorodyne, and on March 17 he handed him a 1-oz. bottle. Before the purchase of the chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport he had purchased some from ordinary tradesmen.

By Mr. Poland: The bottles purchased were sealed up and similar to that produced in Court with respect to the Government stamp, the wrapper, the paper enclosed, and the label. (Mr. Poland here opened a bottle, and read from the paper enclosed, showing that there was thereupon a notification of the dose for infants and upwards, and a description of the uses of the article, and statements that it was said to have been, in the cases there mentioned, of considerable benefit.)

By Mr. Gill: He found on the paper that it was alleged that it had been found to succeed where morphine, chloroform, and other powerful pharmaceutical preparations produced no curative result whatever.

(At Mr. Poland's request, the whole sentence was read, from which it appeared that quinine and iron were also mentioned as medicaments to which chlorodyne was superior.)

Dr. August Dupré, analytical chemist, and professor of chemistry at Westminster Hospital Medical School, said he had had a very large experience as an analyst. He had been instructed by the Treasury authorities to make certain analyses. On March 15 last Inspector Moore handed him two 2-oz. bottles of the preparation called Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne. In the presence of Dr. Paul, he mixed

the contents of the two bottles, and gave to Dr. Paul 2 oz. of the liquid, and retained 2 oz. himself. He afterwards made a careful analysis of the liquid, the result being that he got 15 per cent. of chloroform out of it, and rather more than 2 grains to the ounce of morphine. Chloroform was one of the poisons mentioned in the second part of the schedule to the Pharmacy Act. Morphine was the active alkaloid—the chief active ingredient—of opium, and a very dangerous poison.

Would you describe morphia as a preparation of opium?—It is, certainly.

Is morphia a dangerous poison?—Very dangerous in some cases.

Would the presence of chloroform increase to some extent the dangerous qualities of the morphine?—It would, no doubt, to some extent.

What quantity of morphine might prove fatal to an infant?—One-twentieth of a grain of morphine has proved fatal in the case of an infant, and nine-tenths of a grain was the smallest dose recorded as causing the death of an adult. Witness further said he had also carefully analysed the 1-oz. bottle of chlorodyne handed to him on March 17, and found rather more than 2 grains of morphine to the ounce, but could not be certain as to the percentage of chloroform. He could, however, produce his report if necessary. He believed it was 20 per cent.

Mr. Poland: I suppose, Dr. Dupré, there were other ingredients in the chlorodyne besides the chloroform and the morphine?—Oh, certainly.

Do you know what those were?—I do not. Oil of peppermint was there.

Are you sure of that from your analysis?—It smelt of it. I did not analyse except for morphia and chloroform. It was a very complicated mixture.

There may have been four or five other ingredients?—There may have been.

Can you say how these might control the action of the morphia?—Not knowing what they were, I cannot.

You are not a medical man?—No.

You have known this Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne for the past forty years?—Well, I cannot say for how many years. As long as I can remember.

As a medicine called in common parlance a patent medicine?—Yes.

Do you know a single medicine which is the subject of an existing patent?—No; if a medicine were patented, the formula would have to be—

Oh, we all know about the patent law. Do you know of a single medicine which was the subject of a patent in 1868?—I do not.

Mr. Gill: You do not know one way or the other?—No.

Mr. Gill pointed out that in the very useful book, Alpe's "Medicine-stamp Duty," some were mentioned.

The Magistrate intimated he had a copy.

Mr. Lushington: How many grains are there in a 2-oz. bottle of chlorodyne?

Dr. Dupré: 437½.

By Mr. Gill: There would be about 80 doses of 10 drops each in a 2-oz. bottle.

Dr. Benjamin Horatio Paul, in reply to Mr. Gill, said his qualification was that of F.I.C., and he had had a large experience as an analytical chemist. On March 18 he received from Dr. Dupré 2 oz. of Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne. He analysed it for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of morphine it contained. He found a quantity exceeding 2 grains to the fluid ounce.

Do you agree with Dr. Dupré that a very minute dose of morphine would prove fatal in the case of an infant?—Certainly, according to all established authorities. He did not ascertain the quantity of chloroform, but it was palpably present. Morphine was a constituent of opium; and this preparation could be described either as a preparation of opium or as a preparation of morphine. He was not at all aware of any other ingredient which would alter the effect of the morphine. There was, no doubt, a small quantity of prussic acid present, but nothing that he, as a chemist, would suggest of the nature of an antidote in the mixture.

Mr. Poland: In your analysis you did not ascertain how much chloroform there was in the preparation?—I did not try to ascertain.

Well, you did not find out?—I was not instructed to do so. I only tested for morphine.

You cannot tell what the other ingredients were?—From general repute—

No, from your analysis?—I made no analysis except for morphia.

I am quite content. Are you aware that this chlorodyne has been known to the medical world for about forty years?—Yes.

And sold to the public all that time?—Yes.

Can you tell me of any existing patent medicine?—There are such: James's powder, for instance.

That is not an existing patent; it is centuries old. Do you know of any medicine which in 1863 was the subject of an existing patent?—There were some, certainly. I could not name one now.

By Mr. Gill: Fatal results had been a frequent occurrence through taking chlorodyne. Without stating what the specific ingredients were as to quantity, he should say that chloroform was distinctly present; there was also, he believed, a small quantity of prussic acid, some sugar, and some hot spice.

Mr. Gill: That is the case, sir.

Mr. Poland, for the defendant, said the prosecution was a somewhat remarkable one. This medicine, which he would venture to call a patent medicine, and which was originally the prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne, who was a properly qualified medical man, as stated in that paper sold with the bottle, was prepared by Mr. Davenport, and to it he gave the name of chlorodyne; and it had been known as a patent medicine, as a protected medicine which no other person could make and sell, for over forty years. And now in April, 1892, the Act of Parliament under which the proceedings were taken having been passed in July, 1863—now, for the first time, the present owner of this valuable property was brought before that Court for the infringement of what he would venture to call the sanitary provisions of that statute. The defendant had done what he had done openly and above-board, and his article was known to the whole of the medical and chemical world. If he had infringed the statute, of course, notwithstanding the circumstances, he must, like other persons, be made amenable to law. But he (Mr. Poland) ventured to submit that he had not infringed the statute. The summons was for selling poisons which were prohibited by this Act of Parliament from being sold unless there was upon the bottle containing those poisons the word "poison." His learned friend, Mr. Gill, suggested that it was important that there should be put upon these bottles the word "poison" so that if anybody wanted to commit suicide they might know what to take—(laughter)—because that was in plain language what his friend's argument came to. If it was most important that people who had this stuff in their possession should know that it was poison, and by that means know that if they took beyond the proper medicinal dose mentioned in the paper it would be fatal, they might take it in order to commit suicide. He should have thought it would be better to let it be known as a medicine; nobody would take it except a person who wanted to take it as a medicine and for the purpose of relieving pain or removing disease. The best way was to describe it as it was described and known—as a medicine—because everybody except when obliged to take it shrank from taking medicine, particularly children and young persons. The question was one of very great importance to his client and to all persons who had for years and years dealt in similar articles. He was not desirous of contesting the point that if a man sold two poisons defined by the Act—as, for instance, chloroform and opium—that he did not the less sell poison because those two were mixed together. He did not contend that. But they had here a mixture of an occult nature which, it had been said, consisted of chloroform, a preparation of opium, a little prussic acid, and, as Dr. Dupré said, several other ingredients. What those ingredients were he did not profess to state, because he said he did not know. And Dr. Paul said that there was sugar and hot spice, but he did not analyse for them, and did not even know the amount of chloroform in it. He (Mr. Poland) was not going to let every person in the world know what was the real composition of the medicine; it was a preparation originally of Dr. J. Collis Browne's and had descended to members of his family, and Mr. Davenport and another member of the family were the

proprietors. It was a valuable medicine and a valuable property, which no person could make or sell under the name of chlorodyne without having an injunction against him, because no person could infringe the trade mark of another person. It would, no doubt, be held that morphine and chloroform in a medicine *prima facie* rendered it a poison within the meaning of the Act because the articles were mentioned in schedule 1, part 2. But the next question was whether this Act in any way applied to this article, which was known as chlorodyne; and he wanted to point out that it was not merely putting the name of "poison" on the bottle, but if it was within the section 17 every person who sold it must not only have on the bottle the word "poison," but it must have on the label the name of the article, the word "poison," and the name and address of the seller of the poison. So, if his learned friend were right, and it was held that this was contrary to law, the whole of the first part of section 17 of the Act applied, and the proprietors for the future must put on the word "poison," and every retail dealer when he sold that article must also put on his name and address. With regard to that, in trade it was a very inconvenient thing, because the name and address was on the actual label, on the bottle itself, and the name was Davenport, with his address, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. If, therefore, this was sold and dealt with as a poison, there must be put on by the vendor of each bottle the name and address of the actual vendor on the "box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained." That was established by the case of *Templeman v. Trafford*, 8 Queen's Bench, 397.

Mr. Gill: I do not contest it.

Mr. Poland: The retailer in that case was convicted. The next point was that the Act did not apply to this article because it was a patent medicine. Mr. Gill, in opening the case, stated that a patent medicine only referred to a medicine that was the subject of some existing patent. He ventured to contest that proposition. A patent medicine, within the meaning of this Act, did not mean only a medicine which at the time the Act was passed was the subject of an existing patent. Whether it was the subject of an existing patent or of a patent expired, or whether it was one of those occult nostrums which were sold and known in the world as patent medicines, he submitted that a patent medicine within the meaning of section 16 meant every such medicine for the sale of which it was necessary that there should be a Government licence, and a Government stamp attached to it. The statute 42 Geo. III. c. 56, section 56, imposed licences to sell such articles which he called patent or proprietary medicines. Under one of the provisions of that statute there must be a licence for the purpose of selling these articles, and a number of them were referred to. Then there came 52 Geo. III. chap. 150, where there was a schedule of articles which required a licence to sell and also a Government stamp. In a paragraph at the end of that schedule there were all the things mentioned by name, then came the general description: the Magistrate would find this general description given on p. 53 of "Alpe's Book on Medicine-stamp Duty." Under that his client had got his present licence: it was called a stamped-medicine licence. He had the licence before him, and it gave power on the payment of 5s. annually to sell, and then on the back of it there was a part taken from the statute which related to what were termed proprietary medicines. Now came the question. Dr. Dupré said that these medicines were known as patent medicines, and Mr. Gill says, No; although they came within the Act so far as the licence and stamp were concerned, nevertheless they were not patent medicines unless they were actually the subject of an existing patent. That could not be so, for the reason that section 16 says that "nothing hereinbefore contained shall extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary, &c., nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines, nor with the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing." If this were not a patent medicine it could not be sold by anybody except a qualified chemist, because section 1 of the Act says, "From and after December 31, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, &c., unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist, within the meaning of this Act," &c. Therefore, if a

patent medicine were a poison within the meaning of the Act, then it could not be sold except by a qualified chemist or druggist.

Mr. Lushington: If a proprietary medicine.

Mr. Poland: If a "patent medicine," the words are. Section 16 was intended to apply to those things which were sold under licences, under stamp, and sealed up as being some secret preparation, and these were all described by the general term patent medicine, because it was perfectly absurd that a thing of that kind could not be sold only because it was a poison except by a pharmaceutical chemist. It seemed to him obvious that those words were put in section 16 to apply to that which was generally known at the time of the passing of the Act as a patent medicine. It was never the intention of the Legislature under section 1 to deal with things of that kind, and the object of the Act was, by section 16, to take them out of the Act. He contended that a patent medicine was not only a thing which was the subject of an existing patent, but was that which was known in common parlance as a patent medicine—namely, those articles which were described in the Act of Parliament, and on p. 53 of Mr. Alpe's book; those nostrums in the preparation of which there was some occult claim or some secret preparation. If he was right in regard to this, it seemed to him manifest that that was put in for that purpose. Section 2 of the Act (1868) gave the definition of the word "poisons" as "the several articles named or described in Schedule A," &c. Then they came to section 16, and that took out "patent medicines" from the Act of Parliament. At the time of the passing of the Act there were hundreds of articles which were known as patent medicines. That was the whole of the case. Taking it that it would be found that the two ingredients were poisons as mentioned as being in the schedule to the Act, yet those two poisons, being part of a proprietary—which he said was a patent—medicine, then he contended it was no offence, under the Act of Parliament, to omit to put the word "poison" on the bottle, or the name and address of the actual seller. If it were decided differently, it would have the ridiculous result that this article could never be sold by any person unless he was actually a chemist and druggist.

Mr. Lushington: Why ridiculous result?

Mr. Gill said he agreed entirely with Mr. Poland as to what the result would be.

Mr. Poland said he should have thought the very object of putting in those words was to show that the Act was not intended to apply to them. Surely it was known to the Legislature that those things were sold in shops and stores and by grocers, &c.; and they were not things which were either compounded or dispensed, but were simply known by the name and had a reputation as patent medicines, to be merely handed across the counter. He contended that it was perfectly immaterial who handed those things across the counter. He need not be a qualified chemist. That was the argument on the part of the defendant, and he absolutely disavowed any intention of breaking the provisions of the Act. He and others up to the present time had considered that they were exempt from the provisions of this statute, and had uninterruptedly sold this article until the present proceedings, and it had never been questioned in any way. If he was bound by the provisions of the statute, it was very important to him and to others. Whichever way the Court decided the case, he hoped they would be given an opportunity of having it reviewed by the High Court. He was not entitled to go into the question as to whether this was a useful medicine, but there was no offence intended by Mr. Davenport.

Mr. Lushington, in giving judgment, said he understood that, whichever way he decided this case, it would be taken to the higher Court. He should not limit the definition of a patent medicine within the meaning of the Act to a medicine which was the subject of an existing patent. He should adopt the definition of the statute 52 Geo. III. c. 150, which Mr. Poland had quoted, and should hold that patent medicines were those "which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters-patent under the Great Seal." He should hold that to be the real and full definition of a patent medicine within the meaning of this Act. But it was quite clear that in that statute a distinction was drawn between patented medicines.

and other nostrums, as they were called, although they both were subject to the licence and stamp-duty. He held that the poison had been sold by Mr. Davenport, and that it had been sold without the bottle being distinctly labelled with the word "poison," and he should hold that the 16th section of the Pharmacy Act, which said that "nothing hereinbefore contained shall apply to patent medicines," did not apply; and that the defendant was liable under the Act. The penalty of 5*l.* would be imposed, with 5*l.* 5*s.* costs.

THE RIGHT OF EXECUTORS TO CONDUCT CHEMISTS' BUSINESSES.—ACTION UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.

AT the Leicester County Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Deputy-judge Russell, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, through Richard Bremridge, Registrar, sued Albert Edward Gammidge, of 104 Belgrave Gate, for 5*l.* penalty incurred for having, on March 11 last, kept open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poison.

Mr. C. Langley Flux appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sprigge for the defendant.

Before Mr. Flux stated the case, the learned Judge asked why he came to that court.

Mr. Flux: Because it is the only way we can recover it under the statute.

His Honour: The ordinary course of things is to go before the magistrates.

Mr. Flux referred his Honour to the 15th section of the Act, which provides that proceedings for recovery of penalties under it should be brought in accordance with the provisions of the statute of 1852. He had a sealed copy of the authority of the Council of the Society appointing Mr. Richard Bremridge, the plaintiff, to recover the penalties.

In reply to his Honour, Mr. Sprigge said he did not know who plaintiff was suing. Mr. A. E. Gammidge did not keep the shop in question, and it was not his shop in any way. That was one of the defences, but there were three or four more.

Mr. Flux said he proceeded against the defendant for keeping open shop. He had to prove that the poison was sold at the shop, and it was not necessary that defendant should be the actual seller.

Harry Moon said he was in the employ of the Pharmaceutical Society. Acting under instructions, on March 11 last he called at 104 Belgrave Gate, a chemist and druggist's shop, and the name over which was "Belgrave Gate Drug Stores." He did not see the defendant. He handed the prescription produced to the assistant behind the counter, and asked him to make it up.

His Honour: Well, I suppose they are cabalistic signs; will you explain them?

Witness said the prescription was for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tincture of opium and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of soap liniment. It was made up, and handed to witness in a bottle. There was a seal on the top, of the cork, and on the seal was the name of "Gammidge, Chemist." Witness afterwards handed the bottle to the analyst of the Society.

By Mr. Sprigge: Witness did not know Mr. Gammidge and he was not sure he should know the gentleman who dispensed the prescription. He did not recognise him in the court.

Mr. E. J. Eastes, analyst, said the bottle produced contained a preparation of opium, which was a poison.

Mr. Flux said under the statute the register was evidence that a person whose name did not appear in it was not qualified within the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Sprigge admitted that defendant's name was not in the register.

The Vestry Clerk deposed that the name Albert Edward Gammidge was in the rate-book for the premises 104 Belgrave Gate. In reply to Mr. Sprigge, witness said he believed the premises consisted of a house and shop, but they were only described in the book as a house. There were hundreds of cases in which "house" was the only description of similar premises.

Mr. Sprigge said section 16 of the Act of 1868 stated that "upon the decease of any pharmaceutical chemist or druggist actually in business at the time of his death, it shall be

lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be *bonâ fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant, and a duly qualified assistant within the meaning of this clause shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist, registered by the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act or this Act." The defendant's father was a qualified chemist, and was registered. He died some six years ago while carrying on the business, and since then, and at the present time, the executors under his will, Mrs. Gammidge and Mr. Grimes, had conducted the business by keeping a duly qualified assistant to manage it. On March 11 last the prescription in question was made and sold by the properly-qualified assistant, so that defendant had been guilty of no breach under the Act whatever.

Joseph Robinson said he was a qualified chemist and druggist, and produced his certificate. He said he managed the business at 104 Belgrave Gate. He was engaged by Messrs. Gammidge & Co., who, he believed, were Mrs. Gammidge and the executors. He could not say whether the defendant had anything to do with it. The defendant did not dispense, but sometimes went into the shop. He carried on a dentistry business. Witness made up the prescription referred to.

By Mr. Flux: Witness came to Leicester first when he was employed by Messrs. Gammidge & Co., in January this year. He did not know how long the shop had been opened. He did not know whether it had previously been occupied by a Mr. Broof. He had never been in Leicester before January, so did not know how long the shop had been open.

At the request of Mr. Sprigge, the learned judge granted a short adjournment so that the defendant himself could be called. On resuming Mr. Sprigge said he had not been able to find the defendant, who was under a misapprehension as to the time when the case would be heard. Mr. Sprigge said his witness, a qualified chemist, had stated that the business was carried on by Gammidge & Co., and that meant the executors under the will of the late Mr. Gammidge.

His Honour: There's no proof of it; it's only what he believes.

Mr. Sprigge said no evidence had been given to the contrary, and he relied upon section 16 of the Act, and submitted that the defendant was perfectly justified in selling poisons so long as he employed a qualified chemist. He must admit that there was no proof that defendant was acting as an executor. But he submitted that they had certainly committed no breach of the law.

His Honour said the defendant was not qualified himself, and he did not come within the clause which would enable him if he were an executor to be represented by a qualified assistant, but that he had failed to prove.

Mr. Sprigge said he could have proved it if defendant had appeared.

Mr. Flux: I am very sorry he is not here.

His Honour: Then judgment must go against him, and if you (Mr. Sprigge) had been properly instructed perhaps you might have had a better defence.

Mr. Sprigge said the 5*l.* was in the nature of a penalty. He asked his Honour, in face of the fact proved that the business was carried on by a duly qualified chemist, only to give judgment for a nominal sum.

His Honour: Oh, I cannot do that. The Society is carried on for a most laudable purpose, and no doubt they run great risks, and sometimes fail to prove their cases. They are working in the dark and on behalf of the public, and when they do succeed, as they have succeeded here, they are entitled to the full benefit of the penalty.

Mr. Flux also pointed out that under section 15 his Honour had no power to reduce the amount. He wished defendant had been there, that they might have argued out the point as to carrying on the business by executors. That only meant a *bonâ fide* carrying on of the business for the purpose of winding it up.

His Honour concurred in that view.

Mr. Flux made an application for extra costs on the ground that the action was for the benefit of the public.

His Honour said the question of costs must be left with the Registrar. Judgment would be entered for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

THE UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT—ACTION BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

At the St. Columb County Court, on April 29, before his Honour Judge Granger, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain sought to recover two fines of 5*l.* each from H. Dumble, lately an assistant with the St. Columb Drug Company (Limited), now a tobacconist, for having sold poisons at St. Columb, on February 26 and March 4 last, he not being registered as a chemist and druggist. Mr. Tripp, of Bodmin, stated that he purchased, under the direction of the Pharmaceutical Society, some laudanum and oxalic acid from the defendant on February 26. He bought the goods in the ordinary way, but the bottles were not sealed. Mr. Harry Moon said he received the bottles and packet from Mr. Tripp and gave them to an analyst. The analyst, who was then called, said he analysed the contents of the bottles produced in court, and found them to contain a preparation of opium in each bottle. Mr. Dumble said there was no oxalic acid in the shop on the date named. Mr. William Cardell, secretary of the St. Columb Drug Company (Limited), corroborated defendant's statement; and Mr. Murray, a director of the company, was about to offer similar testimony, when the Judge interposed and reminded him that he could not give evidence. His Honour, in giving judgment for plaintiffs for the full amount, said the Pharmaceutical Society was of the greatest value for the protection of the public, and the Society was carrying out a duty imposed on them by Parliament. Public companies as well as anybody else were bound to employ properly qualified assistants, and for the safety of the public it was most important that the Pharmacy Act should be strictly adhered to.

SELLING POISONED GRAIN.

At the Bury Petty Sessions, last week, Arthur John Alisop, described as a chemical agent, of Lakenheath, was charged with selling poisoned grain at Bury, on April 20. Inspector Hunt produced a shilling packet, which he had bought from the defendant in the Meat Market. Witness when he bought it asked defendant if it was poisoned wheat, and he replied, "Yes; there is sufficient there to settle all the birds for miles round Bury." Defendant now said the poison was only for rats and mice. It would not kill birds. Mr. Frank Snmmers stated that he had analysed the wheat in the bag, and found there was about a grain of strychnine to an ounce of wheat, which was sufficiently strong to kill birds. The Mayor, in convicting the defendant, said the full penalty was 10*l.*, but the Bench would mitigate it in this instance. They fined him 10*s.* and expenses 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour. A week was allowed.

At the Bristol Police Court, on April 4, George Crease was charged with placing poisoned grain, to wit, wheat, on the ground, calculated to destroy life. A laborer said defendant had some allotment ground near his house. Witness had twenty-nine fowls, and they sometimes got on that ground. A number of these were taken ill and died. Witness asked defendant if he had laid anything in his garden, and he replied in the affirmative. Witness afterwards found poisoned corn spread about in different places. Mr. F. W. Stoddart, city analyst, said the grain was composed of wheat, barley, and maize, poisoned with white arsenic. There was enough arsenic to kill four or five men, and had children picked it up and eaten it they must have been poisoned. A fine of 40*s.* and 42*s.* costs was inflicted.

AN ANALYST'S NOTICE.

THE action of Hutchinson v. Hallam & Son came on at the Burton-on-Trent County Court, before his Honour Judge Digby, on April 28. The plaintiff sought to recover 45*l.* for three months' salary in lieu of notice, and stated that he was engaged by the defendants, who are manufacturing chemists, as analytical chemist and manager. A difference arose between the plaintiff and one of the partners, the late Captain Anderson, as to the introduction of a son of the latter into the business, and the sending of a letter by the plaintiff to Captain Anderson. The Captain demanded an apology from plaintiff for what he considered an impudent

letter, but the plaintiff refused to apologise, and consequently received a month's notice to quit. Plaintiff claimed a quarter's notice, in accordance with the custom of the profession, and called evidence in support of his claim. His Honour held that there was no defence, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE CHARGE OF FORGING A TRADE-MARK.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, the grand jury ignored the bill against Mr. John Radcliffe Croft, who was charged under the Merchandise Marks Act with unlawfully causing a certain false trade description—to wit, the words "Desiccated Soap"—to be applied to certain goods, and with selling certain goods to which a certain false trade description—to wit, the words "Desiccated Soap"—was applied.

AERATED-WATER TRADE-MARKS.

RICHARD WOOD, chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, was summoned at the Macclesfield Police Court on April 28, by William Stone, trading as Jewsbury & Brown, chemists and mineral-water manufacturers, in Manchester, under the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, in regard to the sale of lemonade.

In one case defendant was summoned for that on March 4, with intent to defraud, and contrary to the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887, he had in his possession, and for sale, some lemonade in a bottle to which a trade-mark was falsely applied.

After hearing the evidence, the Bench said they had thoroughly considered the matter, and had come to the conclusion that there was no intention on the part of the defendant to deceive, and that he had acted innocently, therefore the summons would be dismissed.

A second summons proceeded with was for having on sale a bottle of lemonade to which a trade-mark—viz., two triangles crossed—so nearly resembling the trade-mark of which the said William Stone was the proprietor as to be calculated to deceive, was falsely applied.

The Magistrates were of opinion that the defendant's trade-mark did not so nearly resemble the trade-mark of plaintiff as to be calculated to deceive. They, however, considered that complainant had acted in good faith, and had conducted his case reasonably and fairly, therefore each party would have to pay his own costs.

ALLEGED SHORT WEIGHT IN BRIMSTONE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court, on April 28, Johnson, Hooper & Co., chemical manufacturers at Stratford and Old Ford, sued the Italia Britannica Royal Mail Steamship Company for damages for non-delivery of brimstone. In October, 1891, the plaintiffs purchased from Messrs. Agatino Russi & Co., of Sicily, 50 tons of "best seconds" brimstone, at 122*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The brimstone was shipped by one of the defendant company's steamers, together with another parcel of 200 tons of brimstone, the two being separated only by rush matting. On the ship arriving at Millwall docks the plaintiffs' parcel of 50 tons, which was at the top, was put into a barge alongside and taken to the plaintiffs' works at Old Ford. On its arrival at the works it was weighed, and found to be 7 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 16 lbs. short, and the value of this deficiency, 45*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, was now claimed. It was suggested on the part of the plaintiffs that the loss had come about by the brimstone sifting through the mats into the other parcel of 200 tons.

For the defendants it was argued that there had been no evidence given that 50 tons of brimstone had been delivered to the ship. The Judge refused to stop the case, and left this question to the jury.

Mr. Samuel Haste, a supercargo, stated, on behalf of the defendants, that the brimstone was stowed at the after-end of the main hatch. The plaintiffs' 50 tons was on the top of another parcel of 200 tons. The 50 tons was of a canary yellow and the 200 tons a dark yellow. There could have been no mistake in delivery. The brimstone had been stowed in the customary way. It was also said on the part of the defendants that the brimstone had been taken off

boats at Sicily, while the ship was lying in the roads 200 yards from shore.

The Jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

A PARTNERSHIP DIFFICULTY.

THE case of *Neyrouds v. Lynch*, tried in the Queen's Bench Division on April 27, raised a curious question of partnership. Neyrouds held a bill accepted in the name of Lynch & Co., and issued by Louis David Cohen, at the time a partner in the firm of Lynch & Co. The bill had come into the possession of the plaintiffs through an outside stockbroker named Grosvenor, for whom they discounted it. Grosvenor told Mr. Le Rue (a partner in Neyrouds's firm) that the bills were given him to discount by Cohen, a member of the defendant firm, and that he was sure the bills would be met at maturity. He also told Mr. Le Rue that he had not put his name on the bill as drawer because he was an outside stockbroker, but would get defendants to allow them (Neyrouds) to put their names on the bill as drawers, and to authorise Cohen to accept the bill. Mr. Le Rue made certain inquiries about the defendants' firm, and, without waiting for the authority, inserted his firm's name on the bill as drawers.

For the defence, it was pleaded that Cohen had issued this bill not for any purposes of partnership, but for private purposes of his own, and without the knowledge, but in fraud, of his co-partner, Thomas Frank Lynch. Also that the firm received no consideration for the acceptance. Mr. Lynch gave evidence in support of this statement of the circumstances.

Mr. Justice Wills gave judgment for the defendants. He said if a person took a bill with the drawer's name in blank, and not for any trade purpose nor in satisfaction of a trade debt, he took the bill with notice which put him upon his inquiry. Mr. Le Rue thoroughly understood that, and his suspicions were aroused, and he asked for the written authority on the part of Lynch & Co. that Cohen had the right to accept the bill. If Mr. Grosvenor had made proper inquiries he would have found that the defendants' firm were highly respectable, and not likely to be raising money in that way.

Personalities.

MR. JOHN J. JONES, Oxford Street, Manchester, has purchased Mr. Burnell-Jones's business at Spring Gardens, Buxton.

MESSRS. H. COOPER & CO., Greek Street, Soho, have opened the new premises, 130 Charing Cross Road, as a chemical and drug store.

MR. C. F. JARVIS, chemist and druggist, Villa Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, has consented to stand as people's warden for the parish of St. Michael's, Handsworth.

MR. E. J. BURNELL-JONES has repurchased from Messrs. J. Phillips & Son, of Newport, Monmouthshire, the pharmacy at Appledore, Devon, and has returned to that town.

MISS ANNIE Y. W. SPENCE, of Linlithgow, and Miss Betsy Ford, of the famous "Thrums," are the latest Minor women, and Miss Bertha Shove appears in the Major list.

MR. C. M. HOLMES, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business at Chertsey, and has taken the business at High Road, Upper Clapton, carried on for thirty years by the late Mr. Granger.

MR. D. PETERSEN, head of the firm of P. J. Petersen & Co., wholesale druggists, Cape Town, arrived last week by the *Roslin Castle* on a visit. Communications to him may be addressed to the care of Messrs. John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

MR. JOHN FRASER—who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Ellis, of Bauff, and was afterwards with Mr. Vizer, chemist, Brighton; Mr. Norman, Godalming, and Mr. Thomson, Elgin—has gone out as an assistant to Messrs. McTavish & Lehmann, Shanghai.

MR. A. J. PALETHORPE has opened a new pharmacy and dental establishment in Parliament Street, Ramsey, Isle of Man. The bottles and jars in this pharmacy are labelled in

the Corbyn style—that is, longitudinally a curving label in Egyptian lettering with red border being traced from the stopper of the bottle or lid of the jar to the base. This is the first appearance of this style in the Isle of Man.

MR. NICOL M. CRAIG, who some twelve months since bought the old-established business of Messrs. Carr & Son, Berwick-on-Tweed, in succession to the late Mr. Crow, has lately remodelled it entirely. The shop was something like 100 years old, with rounded windows fitted with small panes of glass, and the floor a step or two up from the pavement. Mr. Craig has had the floor lowered, the windows changed into modern ones, a room which was called the consulting-room thrown into the pharmacy, and the whole refitted in mahogany by Messrs. McGilivray & Coutie, of Edinburgh. The shop is now a very spacious one, with four windows, and provided with every accommodation.

MARRIAGES.

APLIN—DAVY.—On April 26, at Belgrave Congregational Church, Torquay, by the Rev. Dr. Jefferis, assisted by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, J. Weston Aplin, chemist and druggist, of Chislehurst, Kent, to Margaret Kate, eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Davy, of 23 Fleet Street, and Abbeyfield, Torquay.

BRISTED—BATTEN.—On April 13, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A., John Bristed, general manager of Kemp & Co. (Limited), Bombay, to Mary Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. A. Batten, of London and Aberdeen.

HOBBS—HEALD.—On April 27, at Burnham Church, by the vicar, the Rev. R. F. Rumsey, Mr. Charles Hobbs, of Streatley, Berks, to Nellie, daughter of Mr. A. J. Heald, chemist, Burnham.

JONES—WILKINSON.—On April 25, at Hall Gate Congregational Church, Doncaster, by the Rev. G. R. Bettis, Thomas J. Jones, chemist, Holyhead, to Adela Dangerfield, youngest daughter of the late Mence Wilkinson, chemist, Sheffield.

M'ALISTER—HAUSSET.—On April 27, at the Eglise Paroissiale, Biarritz, by the Abbé Harispe, cousin to the bride, James Lennon M'Alister, pharmaceutical chemist, of Belfast, Ireland, to Marie Marthe, youngest daughter of Monsieur Martin Hausset, Bedart, Biarritz.

SPENCER—WILLIAMS.—On April 20 (by licence), at St. Mary's Church, Longfleet, Dorset, by the Vicar, the Rev. W. O. Parish, Charles Spencer, of Brookside, Kinson, to Ena, daughter of Mr. F. Williams, chemist, of Longfleet, Dorset.

ZIEGELE—STANLEY.—On April 23, at Holy Trinity, Beckenham, by the Vicar, the Rev. S. Whitfield, Daukes, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A. F. Russell, M.A., Rector of Chingford, Charles Albert Otto, second son of Augustus Ziegele (of the firm of Ziegele, Schneidt & Co., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C., and of Little Friday Hill, Chingford), to Ada Stanley, younger daughter of J. W. Blount, The Priory, Beckenham Road, Peuge, S.E.

DEATHS.

BELL.—On April 28, at Greenock, Mr. John Armour Bell, chemist and druggist, Cathcart Street, aged 38 years. Mr. Bell had been a member of the Town Council for about six years, and during his tenure of office was the means of effecting several important improvements in the town. Last year he was elevated to the honourable position of Dean of Guild for the Burgh. He was also for three years a member of the local School Board. He leaves a widow and family.

REINHARDT.—On April 27, at Scarborough, Mr. Johann Christian Reinhardt, pharmaceutical chemist, of Briggate, Leeds. Mr. Reinhardt was, says a writer in the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, a very popular man with the poorer class of his customers, owing to his kindly and genial disposition. If in old times you had asked any of the residents of the outskirts of Leeds where Reinhardt's shop was, scarcely anyone would have been able to say; but if you asked for "Johann's," you would have been directed at once.

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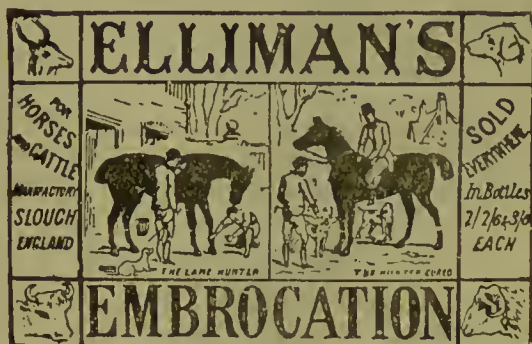
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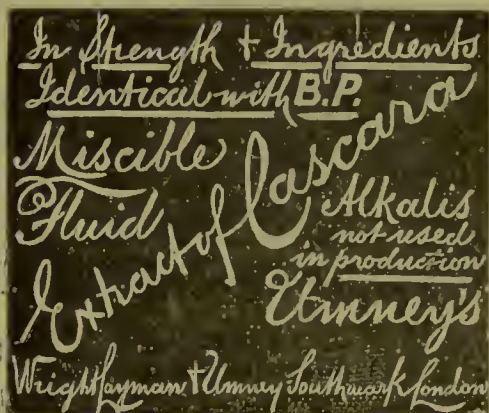
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Editorial Comments.

POISONOUS PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

THE long-agitated questions in regard to the labelling and vending of proprietary medicines in which some scheduled poison is an active ingredient, seem at last to be in a fair way towards solution.

The action against Mr. Davenport, commenced at Bow Street last Saturday, is by no means the first attempt made by the Treasury to establish the reading of the 17th section of the Pharmacy Act, for which Mr. Gill contended on that occasion. The first case of the kind undertaken by the Public Prosecutor was reported by us in 1882, and was in respect of a then popular solution of chloral which was being sold without the word "poison" appearing on the label. Mr. Poland, who on Saturday found it so amazing that anyone could be so dull as not to see that proprietary medicines were "out of the Act" altogether, represented the Treasury on that occasion, and won the case against Mr. Besley, who appeared for the defence in 1882 as he did again in 1892. The defendant in the chloral case gave notice of appeal, but the appeal never came off. No doubt there is a considerable distinction between a simple solution of a scheduled poison, as in the case just mentioned, and a complicated mixture like chlorodyne. Whether the difference will be found essential enough to affect the result legally remains to be proved.

The chloral case passed away and was forgotten, or at least ignored, by the patent-medicine makers, nor did the Treasury

move further in the same direction until some three years ago, when, on the information brought before them by Mr. Braxton Hicks, the coroner, a City chemist was prosecuted at the Mansion House on a charge of having sold a cough-mixture containing morphia under the title of "syrup of camphor," and with no poison-label. The defendant in that case balked the possibility of providing a test-case by pleading guilty. The Lord Mayor, who tried the action, intimated some ingenious doubts as to the applicability of the Act to a compound substance containing a scheduled poison, but Mr. Gill, who is always charmingly cocksure, and who appeared then, as on Saturday, for the Treasury, assured him there could be no possible question as to the proper interpretation of the law. Since the case last referred to there has been a desire on the part of many persons to have an authoritative pronouncement on the questions suggested; and of late the Parliamentary Committee of the British Medical Association, under the guidance of Mr. Ernest Hart, has pressed the matter forward—the chlorodyne proceedings now under review being the outcome.

Pending the full argument of the case before the High Court, we can have nothing to say as to its merits; but we may express satisfaction at the broad and thorough manner in which both sides seem disposed to contest the issue. Strictly speaking, the only point raised by the summons was that of labelling; but counsel on both sides treated the exemption of "the making and dealing in patent medicines" in the 16th section of the Pharmacy Act as the key of the position.

The point raised for the defence was a rather subtle one. It was argued that though the 16th section of the Pharmacy Act exempts the making and dealing in patent medicines from its provisions only as far as these are "hereinbefore" contained, yet that, the 2nd section of the Act being the one that creates a legal poison, the actual effect of the exemption is to legislate "patent medicines" out of the Act altogether, and thus to render the 17th section of the Act inapplicable to them. The soundness of this argument remains to be tested, for the Bow Street magistrate, though evidently allowing some weight to it, found it unnecessary to give a decision on the point for the reason that he did not admit chlorodyne to be a "patent medicine" within the meaning of the statute. It will be, however, satisfactory if his "case" on which the matter will be brought before the High Court covers this point, so that the ultimate decision may settle the question of the unqualified vendor as well as that of labelling.

THE ASAFŒTIDA MARKET.

THE finer qualities of asafœtida have been very scarce during the last ten years, and it is only since the comparatively recent importation of the drug direct from the ports of the Persian Gulf, instead of, as formerly, by way of Bombay, that unadulterated gum has been again procurable upon our market. The prices which have lately been paid for fine asafœtida, however, are high enough to convince the shippers in India and Persia that they have everything to gain by providing us with the genuine article instead of the chalk-and-earth-mixed rubbish which they have been in the habit of sending. There is plenty of genuine asafœtida to be had in the East, although the local demand for the drug, as a condiment, is so great and constant that the collectors seem to have no difficulty in disposing of their choicest parcels at home. Another cause of the trouble which has long been experienced in drawing consignments of pure gum to the European market may have lain in the fact that exporters found it easier to obtain advances upon worthless goods from

their European consignees than from their Indian clients. Prices of from 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., which have been freely paid by our dealers for good drop-asafœtida at the London auctions this year, ought certainly to stimulate further shipments of equally desirable quality. The fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the exporters in the East that it always pays best to send first-class goods. These are certain to find a market, while adulterated articles may often lie for months in the warehouses, waiting for a buyer, and ultimately condemned to pass for an old song into the hands of one or another of those firms on the fringe of the drug trade, to whom nothing is unusable provided it is low-priced. The asafœtida market offers a particularly good instance of the soundness of the policy we are endeavouring to impress upon shippers, inasmuch as a large proportion of our stock has long consisted of clumsily-adulterated material, composed of a solid kernel of stone or gypsum, and only coated more or less thickly with genuine gum. Such a fraud is too barefaced to go undetected for long, and it is therefore not astonishing that, until a few months ago, orders for the drug could not be executed for love or money, notwithstanding the well-known presence of several hundred cases of adulterated gum in our warehouses. The Pharmacopœia tests for asafœtida in several of the countries where large quantities of the drug are consumed prescribe a maximum percentage of residual ash (in the German Pharmacopœia as low as 6 per cent.) which may not be exceeded after burning a sample of the drug. As only genuine tear-asafœtida satisfies this test it is evident that for Pharmacopœia purposes falsified gum is of no market value whatever. The principal buyers of asafœtida in this market are the representatives of American drug-houses, and the Americans whether from necessity or choice, are notorious for the eagerness with which they buy drugs of the finest quality. It was American firms who purchased the bulk of the gum which has been sold at our auctions this year, and it is only by providing a supply of marketable wares that their custom, advantageous both to our importers and to the shippers in India and Persia, can be kept here in the long run.

It is a matter of some surprise that among all the experiments in the cultivation of medicinal plants which are so important a feature of modern economic progress, no attempt should yet have been made to cultivate such important commercial articles as the asafœtida, ammonia-cum, and galbanum plants in certain parts of India, where the soil appears suitable for their growth. Dr. Aitchison, who is, perhaps, the greatest living authority on Central Asian drugs, has casually recommended the systematic cultivation of these three important medicinal agents, but we are not aware that any efforts have ever been made to follow his advice. At present, London only imports about 1,000 cases of asafœtida annually, at an aggregate value of, perhaps, 5,000*l.*; but if a constant and pure supply were secured, that figure might probably be considerably increased. In any case, however, it would remain small compared with the demand in Eastern countries. As a rule, the chief supplies of asafœtida are brought to market in London between February and May, and sold here at auction as they arrive. In the ordinary course of events, therefore, the importing season will soon be at an end. The largest consumption of asafœtida, we believe, is during the winter months, and there has been a perceptible tendency in the article to advance in price during the second half of the year. But the figures recently paid at the London auctions have been so high that they may possibly attract supplies long after the usual period, and it is at least questionable whether they are not too elevated to afford a safe ground for speculation.

COMMENTARY.

THE RIGHTS OF EXECUTORS UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.—We hope Mr. Langley Flux was only trying to score off his own bat at the Leicester County Court in the case which we report this week. Mr. Flux is reported to have told the judge that, even if the defendant was keeping the shop open in the capacity of an executor, his rights as such were limited to the time necessary for winding-up the concern. If this view is held by the Pharmaceutical Council, we can promise them they will have to reckon with a very large section of the trade before they can establish it. The right of a chemist's executors to retain the business is a most important one, and often means a comfortable income for his widow, while a forced sale would mean penury to her. The judge of the Leicester County Court, it is said, agreed with Mr. Flux, but the judge of another County Court, who had the question definitely before him, held the opposite view. The Act says, in as plain language as can be used, "it shall be lawful for any executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of such pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to continue such business if and so long only as such business shall be *bona fide* conducted by a duly qualified assistant." There is no limitation of time, and we do not gather on what ground Mr. Flux imports his condition into the provision.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S FINANCES.—The year 1891 was not altogether an unfavourable one for the Pharmaceutical Society; in fact, the income from the two main sources of revenue—subscriptions and examination-fees—was many hundreds of pounds higher than in any year of its history. Under the former heading the increase was not extravagant, but sufficient to indicate progress and to give a brighter colour to the Society's prospects, a feature which few will in reason regret. But this increase pales before the 1,786*l.* additional revenue accruing from examination-fees, an altogether exceptional circumstance in the financial history of the Society. This was due to the wild rush for the Minor before the new regulations came into force, and which is not likely to be repeated. The new five-guinea fee will, however, permanently augment the revenue under this heading, as it cannot possibly keep an appreciable number of men back, the supply of qualified assistants being at present far short of the requirements. When we come to consider both sides of the financial statement it looks less rosy. The net income was 17,733*l.* 17*s.*, and the expenditure 18,961*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, or a deficit of 1,227*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The exceptional expenditure cannot be reckoned at more than two-thirds of the deficit, so that members of the Society have the unpleasant problem to settle of how to make both ends meet. It will be noted that all Consols, except 1,000*l.*, have been disposed of. Six years ago, on the eve of the house speculation, there was a sum of 23,425*l.* invested in this manner, and since then 20,133*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* has been spent on the new houses. Only a sublime optimist would consider this a reinvestment. In addition to that, it is evident that there has been a leakage of over 2,000*l.* of capital, and, as there is no sign of retrenchment at present, the prospect before the members is somewhat gloomy.

THE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.—The ludicrous aspect which was imparted to the proposal for a research title in the month of February has blossomed into genial brightness in this anachronism which we call May. "Research Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society" is not unhappy; it is on the lines of distinguished precedents, and the conditions attached to its acquirement are as liberal in comprehensive-

ness and stringency as anyone could formulate. But we fear that the Pharmaceutical Council have not sufficiently seriously comprehended the gravity of the policy upon which they have set their seal. The Society has lived for fifty years to foster the value of the honourable title "Pharmaceutical chemist," which title has been sought for by the few in pharmacy because it was the highest title which the official representatives of pharmacy in Great Britain could bestow. This it is no longer, and that is the distressing thing for the Society and for those who have regard for the honourable certificate of scholastic attainments and technical knowledge. It is not sufficient to plead that the limited number of men who will seek the fellowship will not depreciate the older title. Therein is the error—the injustice of the whole proposal. It is the ninety-and-nine who have not the means nor the opportunity to pursue research in a systematic manner who will have the pleasure of sitting on a back seat while the favoured one mounts to the higher platform. "Great men, taken up in any way, are profitable company," said a great man once; but he lived before the Research Laboratory was founded.

PROTECTING TITLES.—No one can charge the Pharmaceutical Society with a too vigorous insistence on the title-rights which have been entrusted to their charge. They have, until recently at any rate, been almost squeamishly reluctant to take up cases with any look of trade protection about them. The official guardians of the Veterinary Surgeon, and of the Dentists Acts, are not troubled with any such delicacy. The former are, as we have shown, assuming a threatening attitude towards everyone outside their little group who venture to use the word "veterinary," and the dental scribes are no less hungry after a monopoly in everything dental. We clip the following from the *British Journal of Dental Science*:—

Dexter writes to ask THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST whether he can put upon his labels "Teeth extracted, scaled, and stopped" without running any risk. The reply is that it would not be an infringement of the Dentists Act for an unregistered person to make such an announcement. Whilst this may be so, we should like to know whether "*Dexter*" could legally answer "Yes" if he were asked whether he was a stopper of teeth. Acts of Parliament and laws leave much in doubt, but some time the point will have to be settled whether such an answer would constitute the use of a title implying the person was a dentist.

Our friend does not know his Act very accurately. The offence to be established would be that the description used must imply that the unregistered person "is registered under this Act, or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry."

RIBALDRY.—The *Financial News* makes merry over a recently registered drug company as follows:—"Boots, Limited" is not the name of a new joint-stock company for the manufacture of boots. It is the title of a limited company of retail chemists and druggists, who are to step into the shoes of Mr. J. Boot, of Sheffield. They will deal in 'surgical, electrical, and photographic appliances' to boot. Their drugs are guaranteed to heal, and they have the sole agency for several specifics."

THE CHLORODYNE CASE.—We learn that it is very doubtful whether Mr. Davenport will proceed further in regard to the case against him. We shall be able to state certainly next week what further steps, if any, will be taken; but if the Magistrates' decision should be accepted as final, chemists must promptly see to the labelling of all proprietary medicines which they have reason to believe contain any scheduled poison. We believe, too, that the Pharmaceutical Council are ready to follow up the action just taken by the Treasury, by testing the right of unregistered persons to sell such medicines.

APRIL EXAMINATIONS.

THE following are the results of the examinations held in London:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Thirty candidates were examined. Sixteen failed. The undermentioned fourteen passed, and were declared duly qualified to be registered as pharmaceutical chemists:—

Bridgman, William Herbert, Hols-
worthy
Casewell, Job Parry, Market Dray-
ton
Cross, Edward Robert, Scarborough
Gare, George Henry, Blandford
Lambert, James Ernest Harold,
Farsley
Riding, John, Preston

Ridley, Alexander, Ipswich
Ringer, Frank Arthur, Norwich
Shovo, Bertha, London
Stainer, John Ward, Folkestone
Summers, Stanley, London
Wellings, Arthur, Buxton
Williamson, Joseph, Maryport
York, Frank, Richmond

MINOR EXAMINATION.

One hundred and forty-nine candidates were examined. Ninety-five failed. The undermentioned fifty-four passed, and were declared qualified to be registered as chemists and druggists:—

Brown, Thomas, Seaham Harbour
Chaston, George Hunt, Alresford
Chippendale, John Richard, Preston
Cooper, John, Faraworth
Davies, David Jonathan, New Quay
Day, James Alfred, St. Albans
Dunn, Harold Stables, York
Dnpuv, Arthur Edgar, Guernsey
Eakin, James, London
Eggleston, George, Alrewas
Fearnley, Fairfax, Headingley
Ford, Betsy, Kirriemuir
Forster, George Francis, Dover
Gane, Eustace Harold, London
Green, John Hugh Homer, Swindon
Gregory, George Henry, Lincoln
Guyer, Richard Glode, Torquay
Hazlitt, Frank, Bury
Heale, Thomas Albert Oakley, Bury
St. Edmunds
Henshaw, Charles James, Leek
Hesclon, Charles James, Beverley
Hill, Ernest William, Wisbech
Horrell, William Fokett Edward,
Credition
Howard, Arthur, Ely
Hugill, Edwin Abbott, Clifton
Huntsman, Charles Sidney, London
Johnson, George Arthur, Rugby
Jones, David, Llandilo
Jones, Robert Haselwood, Bury St.
Edmunds

Jones, Walter Herbert, Aberdare
Jubb, Nathaniel, Langworth
Lee, John Edward, Hull
Marchant, David, Eastbourne
Morris, William Evans, Portmadoc
Murfet, Arthur Hugh, Swaffham
Owen, Alfred Herbert, Atherstone
Patchitt, Richard, Nottingham
Porter, Walton, Whitehaven
Scott, Henry, Keswick
Smith, Gilbert, Bayswater
Smyrk, Frank Alfred, Evesham
Stanton, Frank Ainsworth, Peter-
borough
Taylor, Frederick Hayden, London
Thompson, Alfred Tebbutt, Grimsby
Thompson, Thomas, Ulverston
Tremear, Arthur John, Barnstaple
Walkington, Richard, Church Fen-
ton
Waller, John, Stanley
Watkins, Henry Baskerville, Dar-
lington
Whitworth, John Handley, South-
port
Williams, Ernest, Falmouth
Willmott, Alfred Wade, Darlington
Wilson, George, Wigan
Wilton, Walter Ernest, Birming-
ham

MODIFIED EXAMINATION.

One candidate was examined, and was declared qualified to be registered as a chemist and druggist:—

Cory, Charles, London

At the meeting of the Board of Examiners held in Edin-
burgh, the following were the successful candidates:—

MAJOR EXAMINATION.

John Henry Grayson, Whitehaven | Alexander Meldrum, Leith
William Rees Williams, Edinburgh

MINOR EXAMINATION.

Ballingall, Andrew Watson, Glasgow
Bamford, Harry, Stalybridge
Beath, Andrew Gibb, Kinross
Bell, William Smith, Edinburgh
Bickerton, Richard Exley, Man-
chester
Carter, Henry, Manchester
Cass, John William, Walsall
Chadwick, Milner Brigitt, Manches-
ter
Cook, Robert, Glasgow

Corrigan, Peter, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Duffton, Robert, Huntly
Edward, George, Musselburgh
Freeman, Henry Swift, Preston
Gelling, William Clucas, Manchester
Gorman, Charles Mackenzie, Kendal
Gilderdale, Frederick, Wakefield
Guttridge, George Needham, Man-
chester
Halmshaw, William, Edinburgh
Harrison, Ernest, Derby

Helshy, Fred., Sheffield
Holl, George, London
Inman, Joseph Henry, Sheffield
Keir, Charles, Stirling
Lawson, Frederick, Manchester
Lounon, Walter, London
Maccazie, Thomas, Inverness
Miehe, Alexander, Hawick
Mond, Charles, Chorley
Murray, Alexander, Edinburgh
Pattinson, Joseph, Liverpool
Preston, James Bateson, Manches-
ter
Raine, James Arthur, Darwen

Shennan, Robert James, Glasgow
Simpson, Austin Johnson, Man-
chester
Simpson, James William, Edinburgh
Simpson, Robert, Manchester
Spence, Annie Young Willson, Lin-
lithgow
Steward, Richard, Beal
Stevenson, Robert, Callander
Tidswell, Foster, Manchester
White, William Henry, Rochdale
Whitehead, John, Manchester
Wilkinson, William Franklin, Man-
chester

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The report of the College of Preceptors on the Examination held on April 12 shows that 376 candidates had presented themselves for examination, of whom 206 failed. The following 170 passed, and their names have been placed upon the register of apprentices or students:—

Abraham, Herbert, Wainfleet
Ainsworth, Granville, Walkden
Almond, Thomas William, Stockton-
on-Tees
Amos, Charles John, London
Andrews, Martha, Leamington
Atkins, Philip Charles, Birmingham
Atlay, Charles Henry, Northallerton
Bailes, Arthur Thomas, Stockton-
on-Tees
Baker, Thomas, Oldham
Baneroff, Albert John T., Derby
Bannatyne, Ebenezer, jun., Irvine
Barber, Albert Edward, Plymouth
Barrass, Ernest, Doncaster
Barrie, Joseph, Lasswade
Bates, George Percival, Lindfield
Beath, John, Foscoway
Benzie, Robert, Aberdeen
Birnie, James Murison, Aberdeen
Black, David, Perth
Bland, Ernest Harry, Boston
Bolus, George, Berwick-on-Tweed
Breeze, George Almond, Fakenham
Britton, Alfred Brook, Huddersfield
Burnitt, Ernest William, Goolc
Burrige, Archibald E., Portsmouth
Burton, Harry, Lichfield
Buteber, Robert Johnson, Barnsley
Calder, James, Bathgate
Callander, Thomas Gardner, Falkirk
Chambers, Ernest James, Notting-
ham
Cbappell, Percy Harold Howe, Brig-
house
Cheetham, Ernest George, Louth
Clark, William John, London
Cleave, William Thomas, Leeds
Cobley, Percy Maurice C., Torquay
Cockeroff, George Cleminson, Lan-
caster
Cooper, Egbert Frederick, Saffron
Walden
Corder, Herbert Scott, Newcastle-
on-Tyne
Cornish, Arthur William, Bridg-
water
Cowley, Harry James, Nottingham
Craven, Edgar Ashworth, Melton
Mowbray
Crofts, Lionel Gordon, Hucknall
Torkard
Crombie, Peter Rintoul, Glasgow
Dalgarno, Robert Bruce, Aberdeen
Denness, William, Uddingston
Dewdney, Albert Victor, Newton
Abbot
Dixon, Frederick Spalton, Dalton-
in-Furness
Doughty, Thomas Herbert, Lewis-
ham
Downie, George Horn, Glasgow

Duffus, John, Aberdeen
Duncanson, James R., Glasgow
Ellis, Bernard, Sheffield
Evans, David, St. Dogmaels
Evalby, George Henry, York
Exell, Arthur, Sheffield
Fairley, Charles Ernest, Sunderland
Ffoulkes, Herbert, London
Finlay, James, Edinburgh
Floyd, Harry Victor, Soham
Forster, William, Seaham Harbour
Powden, William Jos. V., Altrincham
Freeman, Andrew John, Newbury
Gardner, William, Manchester
Gillip, Percy William, West Brom-
wich
Goodwin, Allan, Spilsby
Gould, Sydney Hartforth, St. Leo-
nards
Grant, Peter, Tomintoul
Griffiths, Frank Foxall, Birmingham
Guthrie, James S., Edinburgh
Hall, John William, Great Grimsby
Harland, Robert Kirby, Bexley
Heath
Hatrack, Osborne Ronald, Pollock-
shields
Hay, George William, Newcastle-
on-Tyne
Hayes, Ernest Paul, Blandford
Heely, Walter Frederick, London
Hemingway, George Garrett, Liver-
pool
Hennville, Leopold Arthur D., Park-
stone
Hill, Wilfred, Hastings
Hipkin, Ernest Albert, Barton-on-
Humber
Hogley, Percy, Milnsbridge
Holdsworth, Joseph, Bradford
Horsfield, Jessie Agnes, Rotherham
Hovenden, Sydney Churcher, Croy-
don
Hudson, William Henry, Montrose
Hughes, John Elias, Wrexham
Hutcheon, Herbert, Northallerton
Hutt, Sydney George, Cambridge
Ibbetson, William Thomas, Goolc
Jack, James, Arbroath
Jackson, Percy George William,
Preston
Jipson, Herbert, Hull
Johns, Annerin Vaughan, Llanelly
Jones, Arthur Llewellyn, Liverpool
Jones, David, Aberystwith
Jones, Thomas William, Talsarn
Jones, William, Holyhead
Kennedy, Robert Ker, Hawick
Kirk, William Grant, Kirkcaldy
Kirkman, Albert Henry B., Cardiff
Kirkman, William Ernest, Merton
Park

Knight, Harry Herbert, Rock Ferry
 Knowles, Charles Haley, Clockheaton
 Laird, James Craigie, Edinburgh
 Lane, Harry Richard, London
 Leach, Herbert, Leeds
 Leaton, Walter Henry, Thrapston
 Lewis, Arthur Daniel, Pontypool
 Lord, Walter, Dobeross
 Lowe, William Joseph, Bridgnorth
 Lyeatt, Herbert, Workington
 McAllan, John, Aberdeen
 McEwan, Archibald, Glasgow
 McEwen, Duncan, Dysart
 McKenzie, Donald, Inverness
 McLaren, Arthur, Dunkeld
 McLaren, William, Perth
 McLennan, Roderick, Edinburgh
 McMillan, James McMillan, Glasgow
 Maitland, Allan Eaton, Aberdeen
 Mander, Charles, Coventry
 Mann, George Stephen, Turriff
 Marshall, Robert, Edinburgh
 Miller, John, Kirkmahoe
 Mitchell, William, Glasgow
 Morgan, Alfred Houlston, Rhayader
 Moultrie, George Briggs, Eastleigh
 Nicol, Simon Soutar, Dundee
 Norman, Charles Henry, London
 North, Hlewellyn, Colchester
 Nuttall, John William Lord, Oldham
 Oliphant, Joseph Ross, Fraserburgh
 Ordish, Francis Prior, Leighton
 Buzzard
 Paine, Frederic James, Newport
 (Mon)
 Palmer, Ernest, Bath
 Panchaud, Frederick, Cambridge
 Pilgrim, Walter Ernest, Northampton

Pringle, Nicholas Dnnn, Newcastle
 ou-Tyne
 Quenet, George Alfred, North
 Shields
 Raistrick, Frank Evan, York
 Richards, John Vaughan, Cardiff
 Roach, William Frederick, Swindon
 Sayers, Stephen Percy, Ardingley
 Seuclele, Fred, Burringham
 Shelleross, John, Chiswick
 Simm, John Nicholson, Gateshead
 Simpson, John Forsyth, Kinross
 Slack, Arthur Bernard, West Brom-
 wich
 Sletcher, George Harry, Bedford
 Smith, Anthony Adrian, Portsoy
 Spafford, Alexr. N. D. E., Hull
 Spiuk, Richard, Gateshead
 Steel, Cecil Thomas, Titchfield
 Swafflu, John Phillips, Dartmouth
 Symons, William Heywood, Ulvers-
 tou
 Tanner, William Edward, Chelten-
 ham
 Taylor, Alexander Nicol, Dundee
 Taylor, James Alfred, Burnley
 Taylor, John Henderson, Craigie
 Thomson, Peter, Aberfeldy
 Trebilco, Arthur James, Bristol
 Treharne, David, Treceynon
 Turner, George, Reddish
 Waters, Joseph, Woo'er
 Webb, Joseph John, London
 Welch, James Henry, Monmouth
 Whitby, Harold Cuthbert, Widnes
 White, Francis, London
 Whiting, William, Hornsby
 Williams, Charles Alfred, Falmouth
 Williams, Thomas Henry, Swansea

report was untrue, for that he (the assistant) simply asked leave of Mr. Swifte (the magistrate) to mention the cases; he said "Yes," and the assistant only stated that "they had been settled."

The Chairman also read a letter which Mr. Boyd had addressed to him, alleging that the publication was a breach of an understanding that had been come to, and said that nothing was further from his (the Chairman's) mind than any such understanding.

Mr. BOYD said the distinct understanding in Mr. Clay's office was that the cases were to be withdrawn, and he inferred that that meant an absolute cessation of publicity, and on that condition his father consented to bear the penalties, to pay the costs, and to give the undertaking mentioned. If his father had been written to and told that he was doing something illegal, he would have ceased.

Mr. WELLS referred to minutes of the proceedings of the Law Committee for the purpose of showing that within the last ten years several cautionary notices had been sent to Mr. Boyd's firm.

A NEW COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Cunningham was elected a member of the Council, in the room of Mr. George Lane McCormack, resigned.

MORE PROSECUTIONS IN VIEW.

On the motion of the President it was resolved that the Law Committee be empowered to take such steps as they may think proper with a view to the prosecution of persons infringing the Pharmacy Act, but must not incur expense exceeding 5*l.* without first reporting to the Council and getting their sanction, and also that the Attorney-General be asked to receive a deputation from the Council with reference to the refusal in some instances of the police to assist it in carrying out the law.

A letter from Dr. Duffy, sent from the Privy Council in reply to the Council's comments on his reports on the examinations, and other business transacted, will be reported next week.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ON Wednesday, May 4, the monthly meeting of the Council was held at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, at 3 o'clock. Present—Mr. William Hayes, President, in the chair; Mr. Robinson (Vice-President), Messrs. Grindley, Wells, Dr. Burnes, Boyd, Simpson, Merrin, and Beggs.

THE PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS IN DUBLIN.

The PRESIDENT stated that the prosecutions to which the Council gave their assent at the last meeting had been brought to a close by the submission of all those against whom summonses had been issued for breaches of the Pharmacy Act. Mr. George P. Beater consented to pay a fine and retire from partnership with Mr. Hardy, a licentiate of the Society. Mr. Charles Johnston, chemist and druggist, paid a fine and gave an undertaking to relinquish dispensing; and in the case of the firm of Boyd & Goodwin, represented by Mr. Samuel Boyd and his son, Mr. Walter Boyd, the defendants submitted to the penalties, and earnestly requested that the matter should be settled out of Court, which the committee, acting under the advice of their solicitor, Mr. Clay, consented to on an undertaking being given not again to break the law. Under those circumstances, when the cases were called in Court, Mr. Clay's representative stated that they were withdrawn. A short statement of the matter appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, which was in some respects accurate, but in one inaccurate, namely, in saying that the "terms of the settlement included an understanding that the Society was not to publish the cases in the Dublin papers." On behalf of the Law Committee, he begged to say that no such undertaking or understanding was arrived at by the Law Committee, nor did they give any permission to that effect. Messrs. Casey & Clay had written saying that Mr. Boyd had written to them complaining of the publication as a breach of faith, and adding that, so far as their assistant's action in the matter was concerned, the

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re RICHARD TEBBS, Leeds, formerly Chemist.

THE public examination of this debtor took place at the Leeds Bankruptcy Court on April 26. The statement shows liabilities, 1,112*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; assets, 90*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In reply to Mr. Bowling, the bankrupt said he had a chemist's shop at Hyde Park Corner. It was given up in September last because it did not pay. He found a customer, who paid 550*l.* for the business and stock. He owed his aunt 300*l.*, and repaid that amount. In addition to that sum he owed about 400*l.*, and he had paid some of his debts out of the 250*l.* which remained from the sale of the business. Examination adjourned.

Re BERNARD WILHELM KÜHN, 36 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., Drysalter.

THIS debtor applied to Mr. Registrar Brongham, at a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court on Friday, April 29, to confirm a scheme of arrangement recently accepted by the creditors. The accounts show debts 2,384*l.*, and assets 1,344*l.*, and the scheme provides for the payment of a composition of 10*s.* in the pound by four equal instalments, extending over ten months from the date of approval. Mr. E. L. Hough, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had been in business as a drysalter and commission agent at St. Mary-at-Hill since 1871, and also since 1881 at Manchester, where, for the past four years he had traded with another in partnership under the style of "Kühn and Schroeder." The failure, which had reference only to the London business, was attributed to bad debts, decrease in the profits on the Manchester business, decline in trade, and insufficiency of profits generally to meet expenses during the past year. The debtor's proposal was beneficial to the general body of creditors, having regard to the fact that the value of the assets would be largely depreciated by a forced sale under bankruptcy. Some discussion arose as to the amount paid to the trustee to meet the expenses of the proceedings—

and the first instalment of the composition, and upon Mr. Hough reporting that the sum was insufficient, the learned Registrar granted an adjournment until the following Monday to enable the debtor to pay in the balance.

Upon the case being mentioned on Monday last, Mr. Ditton appeared for the debtor, and reported that the extra amount had been handed over to the trustee.

Mr. Hough corroborated the statement, and the learned Registrar thereupon approved the scheme and rescinded the receiving order.

Re JONATHAN STEVENS, Fore Street, Devonport, Chemist and Druggist.

THIS debtor appeared at the East Stonchouse County Court (before Mr. Registrar Bridgman) on April 27, for public examination. He stated that he had been in business over nine years. He commenced without any capital of his own. His statement showed liabilities 1,018*l.* to rank for dividend. The assets included stock, furniture, &c., 417*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; book debts, 105*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; doubtful, 34*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, estimated to realise 2*l.* 18*s.* 3½*d.* The Official Receiver called debtor's attention to the fact that his furniture was set down at 15*l.*, whereas in December 1890 it had been insured for 350*l.* Debtor said he could not understand how he came to be so stupid as to over-insure his furniture. He had now the same furniture as then; none had been made away with. The securities, he further explained, were personal securities, provided by friends, in the form of deeds and policies lodged at the bank. The Official Receiver pointed out that if these securities were realised the owners would come upon the estate, so that there were really no securities at all. This was admitted, and the Registrar adjourned the case for five weeks to give the debtor time to prepare amended accounts.

Re WEST & BRAY, 237 Blackfriars Road, S.E., Chemists and Grocers' Sundrymen.

THESE debtors attended at the London Bankruptcy Court last Tuesday, and applied to Mr. Registrar Linklater to pass their public examination upon accounts showing liabilities 771*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, ranking against assets 185*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* In reply to Mr. Pope, Assistant Receiver, who attended from the department, the debtor John Herbert West stated that, having been for some years in the employ of Bouillon Fleet (Limited) as a clerk and traveller, he started business last October in partnership with William Bray as chemists' sundrymen, &c. They had no capital of their own, but Mr. Montagne Barnett lent them 200*l.*, which was to be repaid by monthly instalments. Part only of that loan had been repaid, a sum of 133*l.* being owing at the date of the failure. Mr. Bray, sen., also lent them in all 235*l.* A bill of sale over their effects was given to Mr. Bray on March 10 last, a few days only before the failure, and he advanced a further 50*l.* at the same time. With that 50*l.* they paid a pressing creditor, and the whole of the borrowed money had been used in the business. Witness admitted that the business had been insolvent from the commencement, and explained that he had only drawn 19*l.* therefrom for his own use, whilst his partner had not drawn anything. They had contracted heavy debts for advertisements, as they tried to bring out a proprietary article. The accounts showed book-debts 137*l.* owing to the estate. They were chiefly for a digestive salt, of which they held a patent. Those debts were largely regarded as good.

Mr. Pope: Would you be surprised to hear that they will not produce 5*l.*?

Witness replied that he would be very much surprised to hear that. He indignantly denied that the goods were in nearly every instance sent out on sale or return, although he knew that had been done in some cases. With regard to the 50*l.* advanced by Mr. Bray, sen., and paid to a creditor just prior to the failure, witness explained that at that time they were hoping to arrange privately with the creditors.

His Honour commented in strong terms upon that transaction, by which the debtors had preferred one creditor to the exclusion of the general body, and eventually adjourned the examination until May 31, further accounts to be filed in the meantime.

Trade Notes.

WE are asked to state that the firm of Messrs. Mawson & Swan, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the fire occurred last week, is quite distinct from that of Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell, West Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE SALE OF WEED-KILLER.—Messrs. W. Butcher & Son, manufacturing chemists, Blackheath, are offering a weed-killer which they put up in tins or supply in drums or casks at a moderate price. As weed-killer is evidently wanted, and as chemists alone can legally supply the efficient preparation, it is clearly their only and interest to stock it. Messrs. Butcher are willing to print the chemist's name and address on the labels, to pay carriage, and to supply handbills. We must say, however, that in the form in which they send it to us sufficient precautions against fatal accidents do not appear to have been taken. The word "Poison" is stamped on the handle of the tin, and also appears on the label, but it might be stated there more prominently, and also on the top of the tin, that the liquid is a strong solution of arsenic and must be guarded with the utmost care. In view of the tendency of men employed about yards and gardens to drink any liquid that looks like whisky, we would also like to see a locked stopper applied to the tin in place of the simple cork. At any rate, the law requires that the word "arsenic" should clearly appear on the label as well as the word poison, and the name and address of the vendor. Full entry of every sale must also be made, and the Arsenic Act further requires that the solution should be coloured with indigo. This does not seem to be understood, but it is not doubtful. The Act says:—"In the construction of this Act the word 'arsenic' shall include arsenious acid, and the arsenites, arsenic acid, and the arseniates, and all other colourless poisonous preparations of arsenic."

NEW COMPANIES.

WEBB'S OXYGEN SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,007*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain patents, &c., and to manufacture and compress oxygen and other gases and other compounds, for lighting, medical, dental, or other purposes, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—G. Webb, 13 Mill Street, Lambeth, limelight engineer; G. Webb, jun., same address, limelight engineer; G. H. Rayner, 37 Chancery Lane, London, patent agent; L. Terrey, 54 Chester Street, Kennington, merchant; T. Terrey, 56 Chester Street, Kennington, merchant; J. B. Faithfull, 111 Comeragh Road, Kensington, merchant; and J. D. Michell, 8 Shaftesbury Road, London, architect. There shall not be more than five nor less than two directors, and the first are:—G. Webb, G. Webb, jun., G. H. Rayner, and L. Terrey. Qualification 200*l.*

JOHN HUMPHREYS (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and extend the business of a soap manufacturer, now carried on by John Humphreys, at Ashforth Street, Nottingham, and to carry on the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Humphreys, Ashforth Street, Nottingham, soap manufacturer; Mary Humphreys, wife of above; R. Sands, 5 Baker Street, Nottingham, accountant; M. Stephens, 19 Palmerston Street, Nottingham, soap maker; F. Leman, 15 Lenton Avenue, Nottingham, clerk; H. Gascoigne, 37 Sherbrooke Road, Nottingham, clerk; and C. M. Leman, 15 Lenton Avenue, Nottingham, clerk. There shall not be more than five nor less than two directors, and the first shall be elected by the above-named subscribers. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration to be determined in general meeting. Manager: J. Humphreys.

SERLING & COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To purchase "Serling's Capillary Ointment" and to acquire the undertaking of an ointment-manufacturer, now carried on by F. Serling, and to develop and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one

share each) are:—J. F. Lidiard, 7 Great James Street, W.C., solicitor; G. L. Prescott, 50 Addison Mansions, Kensington, W.; F. Sperling, Springfield, Merton, Surrey, merchant; J. Symonds, Woodside, Sevenoaks, secretary; G. H. Reinecker, 3 Hemberton Road, Clapham; W. R. Bowen, 42 Beversbrook Road, Tufnell Park, clerk; and C. G. W. Wingate, 40 Iverson Road, Kilburn, clerk. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are A. Blyth, J. F. Lidiard, F. B. Maule, G. L. Prescott, and J. Symonds. Qualification, 100^s. Remuneration to be fixed in general meeting. Registered office, 303 High Holborn, London.

STAFFORD SALT AND ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000^l, in 3980 ordinary shares of 5^l. each, and 100 founders shares of 1^l. each. Objects: To carry on the business of salt proprietors, &c., and alkali and general chemical manufacturers, &c. The first subscribers (who take 100 ordinary shares and 10 founders' shares, with two exceptions) are:—C. H. Wright, Tillington Hall, Stafford, F.C.A.; W. H. Peach, Friars Cottage, Stafford, shoe manufacturer; J. S. Underhill, Newport, Salop, solicitor; G. B. Haddock, The Exchange, Liverpool, shipbroker; F. Byrne, 48 Brewer Street, W., house agent (1 ordinary share); W. H. Eyre, 16 Golden Square, W., solicitor; and W. Matthews, 2 Chapel Terrace, Stafford, leather merchant (30 ordinary shares). There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors, and the first are:—W. H. Peach, C. H. Wright, G. B. Haddock, T. Gibson, and W. Cooper. Qualification, 500^l. Remuneration, 100^l. divisible, and, after payment of 10-per-cent. dividend, a further sum of 10 per cent. on surplus moneys, the maximum amount not to exceed 250^l. per annum.

MARLOWS (LIMITED).—Limited by guarantee. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of oil, colour, glass, and photographic apparatus manufacturers, &c., now carried on at 28 and 30 Constitution Hill, Birmingham, and certain leasehold premises at Handsworth. The first subscribers are: E. Long, 6 Newhall Chambers, Newhall Street, Birmingham, accountant; W. E. Plant, 341 Strand, London, agent; E. Marlow, 28 Constitution Hill, Birmingham, glass and lead merchant; E. Marlow, jun., 63 Wellington Road, Handsworth, cabinet-maker; T. Marlow, 63 Wellington Road, glass-cutter; G. F. Old, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, stockbroker; and W. Davies, Goldsmith Road, Birmingham, art metal-worker. The company, for the purposes of registration, is declared to consist of eighteen members, and in the event of winding-up each member undertakes to contribute to the assets a sum not exceeding 5^l. There shall not be less than three nor more than eight directors, and the first shall be elected by the above-named subscribers. Registered office: 28 and 30 Constitution Hill, Birmingham.

BOOTS (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000^l, in 1^l. shares. Object: To acquire the undertaking of retail chemists and druggists, drug-merchants, stationers, booksellers, artists' colourmen, picture-frame makers, and general storekeepers, carried on by Boot's Pure Drug Company (Limited) at Nottingham, Sheffield, Lincoln, Derby, Grimsby, Ilkeston, Grantham, Burton-on-Trent, and elsewhere, and generally to carry on business as wholesale, retail, manufacturing, and dispensing chemists and druggists, artists' colourmen, mineral-water manufacturers, dealers in surgical, electrical, and photographic and other scientific appliances, and books, magazines, and stationery. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Boot, Sheffield; A. L. Milne, Nottingham; W. D. Callaway, Nottingham; A. Thompson, Nottingham; W. Neville, Chilwell, Nottingham; S. L. Morell, Nottingham; J. Gibbs, Bromley, Kent. There shall not be less than two nor more than seven directors; the first to be elected by the subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification, holding shares. Remuneration (after payment of 10 per cent. dividend), 100^l. per annum, divisible. Managing director, Jesse Boot. Registered office, 14 Island Street, Nottingham.

HE STOLE THE BOOTS.—At North London Police Court on Thursday, Henry Valentine, 32, a seaman, got a month's hard labour for stealing a pair of patent leather boots, value 12s. 6^d., from Mr. Archibald Jarnall, chemist's assistant, of 32 Dumont Road, Stoke Newington.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE HELIOCHROMOSCOPE.

The sensation of the week in photographic circles is the heliochromoscope invented by Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, and exhibited by him at the Royal Society's *conversazione* on Wednesday night. It is the best thing for taking coloured photographs yet brought forward, but it only takes transparencies. The process consists of three photographic negatives made by simultaneous and equal exposure from the same point of view, and upon the same sensitive plate. One of the negatives is obtained by the effect of light through a red medium, a second through a green, and a third through a blue violet. The result is three photographs, each of which exhibits the colours of the object similar to the medium through which it has passed. From this a triple lantern-slide is made, which, although it shows no colour, contains a photographic record of the natural colours, and as the lantern is practically a reversed duplicate of the camera the objects in passing through it are blended, and form a coloured picture upon the screen.

ENCAUSTIC PASTE.

Photographic chemists are often asked for "encaustic paste." The article so-called is nothing more nor less than beeswax and turpentine, and years ago was in everyday use in the household for polishing furniture. Its use in photography is to give a thin coating of wax to the print, and so protect it from damp and the effect of the atmosphere. Mr. Valentine Blanchard many years ago suggested that photographic prints should be made waterproof by coating them back and front with a solution of plain collodion. Mr. H. P. Robinson adopted the principle, and prints taken in 1866, so treated, are quite bright and fresh in tone.

THE PRIMULINE PRINTING PROCESS.

As already reported, Messrs. Cross & Bevan have adapted Mr. John Spiller's primuline printing process, which has met with considerable favour amongst amateur photographers. Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, High Holborn, make up the solutions in a handy form giving with each set full working directions.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GELATINE.

The same firm have prepared a substance which remarkably resembles gelatine in flexibility and odour when burnt. It is thought that on account of its solubility in ammonia it may be of use for photographic plates. The substance was formed by treating cellulose with dilute nitric acid and so forming oxycellulose. This substance is soluble on digestion in ammonia, and on evaporating the solution a transparent film is left.

EFFECT OF DAMP ON PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Those who stock photographic apparatus are sometimes troubled with the swelling of the wooden parts through damp or other causes. Plumbago is generally used as a lubricant, but the best course is to at once remove the goods into a dry place, and they will soon right themselves. The use of plumbago has the great disadvantage of soiling the hands and everything that comes in contact with it. An excellent substitute is powdered talc—French chalk. When the folds of the bellows of a camera adhere together they should be separated and carefully rubbed with French chalk. This substance should always be kept by the amateur.

EXPOSURE METER.

Mr. Watkins, the inventor of that admirable piece of apparatus, the "exposure meter," has just published a second edition of his now well-known "Exposure Note Book." The exposure meter has had a large sale, is easily understood, and is a most useful adjunct to every photographer's kit.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE OPTICAL LANTERN.

The use of the optical lantern is instructive in many ways. In a recent photographic journal a correspondent gave his experience of "development shown on the screen." He said:—"I have ready exposed a gelatine chloride plate.

Into an ordinary alum trough I pour the ferrous-oxalate solution, and place the exposed plate in it, film side to the light. The plate is held by a short wooden wedge against the side of the trough, so that the developing solution is between the light and the film. When development is complete pour off the developer and replace the hypo. The lantern should be placed so that the picture is not more than three feet long as the developer cuts off the light. A portrait with great contrast is most effective."

HYDROQUINONE DEVELOPER: FORMULA GIVING GREAT LATITUDE.

At the Vienna Photographic Society Mr. A. Einsle showed a collection of transparencies produced on gelatino-chloride plates as examples of the varying tones to be obtained with one developer.

With the developer, formula for which we give, he said both under-exposed and one hundred times over-exposed plates would give brilliant negatives. The developer consists of two formulae, A and B; A is of so slow an action that if used alone, it is stated, it will save even the worst over-exposed negative; B, on the other hand, is for under-exposure, and is most energetic.

DEVELOPER A.

Hydroquinone ..	..	..	..	1 gramme
Sodium sulphite ..	..	..	..	20 "
Carbonate of soda ..	..	..	..	30 "
Acetate of lead ..	..	..	..	10 "
Potassium bromide ..	..	..	..	1 "
Water ..	..	..	..	300 c.c.

The developer is mixed in a mortar until the constituents have been dissolved; a deposit is produced, which should be filtered off.

DEVELOPER B.

Hydroquinone ..	..	..	..	3 grammes
Sodium sulphite ..	..	..	..	30 "
Caustic potash ..	..	..	..	5 "
Potassium ferricyanide ..	..	..	..	5 "
Water ..	..	..	..	100 c.c.

The developer soon becomes dark red; after use it should be preserved, as its energy is not impaired. In the case of plates of unknown exposure development should be started with A, a small quantity of B—not more than $\frac{1}{20}$ of its volume—being added to it. Although development be prolonged the author states that no fog will be produced.

"RODINAL" DEVELOPER ASSISTED BY HYDROQUINONE.

The "Rodinal" developer is gradually gaining ground, and is a good line to stock this season. Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., 29 Mincing Lane, E.C. A contributor to the *Photographic News* advises its use in conjunction with hydroquinone, and says that by the combination the harshness of the one and the flatness of the other are entirely compensated. He gives the following formulae:—

A.

Hydroquinone ..	..	..	..	10 grammes
Rodinal 1 : 10 ..	..	..	..	40 c.c.
Sodium sulphite ..	..	..	..	50 grammes
Distilled water ..	..	..	..	500 c.c.

B.

Potassium carbonate ..	..	..	..	50 grammes
Distilled water ..	..	..	..	500 c.c.

For a 5 × 4 plate 50 c.c. of A is poured into a dish, and 50 c.c. of B into a graduated glass. The plate is immersed in the former solution, and the development commenced. If after a lapse of from ten to twelve seconds the image begins to appear, solution B should be added in small quantities. If, however, the image comes out at once in solution A, which indicates over-exposure, the plate should be developed in this solution alone until all details become visible. Solution B is then added drop by drop, and only up to the point where the desired density has been attained. For instantaneous exposures it is recommended to commence development with equal parts of solutions A and B.

NEWMAN'S SHUTTERS.

This well-known device has been deservedly successful. Mr. Newman has, in conjunction with his partner, Mr. Guardia, introduced an improved "Newman" shutter, in which all the working parts are lighter. The shutter works in the diaphragm slot, and is actuated by a helical spring wound up by a thumb-screw. The shutter works at eight speeds, from one second to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second; the speed is adjusted by the indicator, which acts upon a brake, which in turn reduces or increases the tension on the spring. We need hardly add that coming from Mr. Newman's hands the work is perfect and a splendid testimony to his knowledge of applied mechanics.

ACCELERATOR FOR HYDROQUINONE.

Dr. Eder has introduced an accelerator for hydroquinone developer. The following is his formula:—

Alcohol ..	..	..	..	1,000 c.c.
Iodine ..	..	..	..	20 grammes

This is allowed to mix, and then water to the extent of 1,000 c.c. is added. It is stated that by adding to 40 c.c. of the hydroquinone bath from 3 to 6 drops of this accelerator the image will appear instantaneously.

APPROACHING PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

There will be much to interest the photographer during the Photographic Convention week at Edinburgh, which opens on July 11. Mr. Andrew Pringle, Mr. C. H. Bothamley, F.I.C., F.C.S., and Mr. H. P. Robinson are already announced to read papers.

PHARMACEUTICAL CENSUS IN JAPAN.—There are now in Japan 41,505 medical practitioners, 3,817 pharmacists, and 8,956 druggists.

PROFESSOR OSTWALD does not believe that all compounds are dissociated into their elements at a high temperature. The opposite must be the case with compounds which are formed with the absorption of heat, and the fact that cyanogen and acetylene are produced at the highest temperatures of the blast-furnace and the Davy arc light is a pretty conclusive argument against dissociation.

POISONED WITH STRYCHNINE.—A few weeks ago two young girls who lived at rooms at Stamford Street, S.E., where they received gentlemen, died under peculiar circumstances. A gentleman, supposed to be a doctor, had visited them on the afternoon of their death, and had given them "three long pills," which the girls complained made them sick. Dr. Wyman, of St. Thomas's Hospital, thought that they had been poisoned with strychnine, which supposition was corroborated by Dr. Thomas Stevenson at the inquest on Thursday. From the viscera of one of the girls he isolated $6\frac{3}{4}$ grains of strychnine, and from the other about 2 grains. There is no doubt that the girls have been murdered, and this was the finding of the jury, who condemned the police for not making better efforts to find the "George Clifton" who visited the girls, and who has disappeared.

HOW IT IS DONE.—At the North London Police Court on Thursday afternoon, before Mr. Haden Corser, Joseph Martin, dispenser, of 287 Hackney Road, was summoned by Dr. Bartholomew O'Regan for using threats, whereby the latter went in fear of his life. It appeared from a statement made on behalf of the complainant that the defendant was his dispenser, and had gone away all day on Monday, coming back at night very drunk. Mrs. Martin wished him to be kept out, but defendant said the dispensary was his own, and he would put the complainant out. Martin entered the witness-box and stated that, under cover of his qualifications, the complainant had been signing his (witness's) death-certificates, and, after the recent prosecutions, had become nervous, and wanted to get rid of him (the defendant). Mr. Young said the complainant absolutely denied this. The defendant said he would not hurt a hair of his head, but Mr. Corser bound Martin over in a sum of 10*l.* to keep the peace, and pay 2*s.* costs.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., May 5.

London. The week has been rather a quiet one in the drug trade, and the only alterations which call for comment are a slightly higher range of prices in some varieties of opium, and an upward movement in menthol. Valerian root is exceedingly scarce, and high prices have been paid; crude camphor has been dealt in at lower prices; and cinchona sold at a slight reduction both in London and Amsterdam. The market for orris-root is entirely demoralised, and prices are much lower. In chemicals there have been several more or less important changes. Borax is firm, and may not unlikely be advanced; quinine is flat and depressed, and there is nothing apparently to keep it from going still lower; antimonial salts have fallen, in sympathy with the reduced value of antimony; citric and tartaric acids are both flat, the former being cheaper; the price of bromide of potassium has been reduced, and chloral hydrate is also lower; cocaine has fallen in value, but is since reported a little steadier again. In outside articles the principal alterations may be summed up in a few words:—Nutmegs and pepper are steadier, there has been a considerable recovery in shellac, and at to-day's gum sales there was an unusually good demand for kowie gum, which is dearer all round; Central American indigo is also somewhat higher, and linseed and rape oils are firm. Against these advances must be set off a decline in the value of mace, pimento, chillies, and ginger; Zanzibar animi gum and Manila gum were both somewhat lower to-day; turpentine, petroleum, and cotton-seed oil are easier. The Bank rate remains at 2 per cent., and the price of silver shows a further slight decline, bar silver being worth $39\frac{11}{16}d.$ to-day. The Eastern Exchanges are quoted as follows:—Bombay, $1s. 3\frac{3}{16}d.$, Calcutta, $1s. 3\frac{1}{16}d.$, Hong Kong, $2s. 9\frac{3}{4}d.$, Shanghai, $3s. 10\frac{3}{4}d.$

Liverpool. Our Liverpool correspondent reports that the drug market remains steady but quiet; the principal alterations which he mentions are an excited market for canary-seed, a report that anise is likely to be dearer, easier prices for Turkey galls and African ginger, and lower rates for castor oil and spermaceti; Tonquin beans are firm and rising, while turpentine is declining in price.

America. The New York drug market, according to mail advices dated April 27, remained very quiet, and the demand for drugs and chemicals was limited to the actual requirements of consumers. A good many articles had declined in value, quinine being the most important instance. In balsam copaiba a rather better feeling was manifested, and prices are generally hardening. Peru balsam, however, remains neglected; in borax a fair amount of business is reported; bromide of potassium showed no new feature on the day of writing, and nominally the values were maintained. The market in ergot of rye was rather lower for German, which might be had at $47\frac{1}{2}$ cents upwards; there was no change in the price of Spanish ergot; camphor remained fairly active; the stock of Calcutta asafoetida was very nearly exhausted, and hardly any parcels were offering; 30 cents per lb. was the last price paid for consuming purposes. Gamboge and gum kino were also rising and scarce; the same is reported of buchu and senna-leaves. Huanoco coca-leaves were offering

more freely at from 38 to 50 cents. In quinine considerable business—said to have been over 100,000 oz—was done at low prices, closing at $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Golden-seal root has been in good request, and serpentaria is also higher. Senega is now only offering in low qualities, which are plentiful. There have been some arrivals of jalap and Mexican sarsaparilla, the latter drug being held for somewhat more money. The supply of Tonquin beans is under good control, and the trade moves steadily. Angostura beans are quoted at \$1.85 to \$2. Menthol is reported to be in small supply. All the chief parcels of gentian-root are said to have been bought up, and holders have raised their quotations.

Ambergris.

It is probable that a portion of the Pacific coast whaling fleet will cruise in the South Pacific next season for the special purpose of securing ambergris. Attention has been directed recently to the prospects of success in that field by the news that a Tasmanian bark, cruising in southern waters, a few months ago, captured two black whales, and secured ambergris valued at \$20,000. Steam whaling vessels have never yet been employed in the South Pacific, and fishing there has been neglected for many years past.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is very flat, and it would be possible to buy at $1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. to-day. Our exports of citric acid were 587 cwt. in April and 2,992 cwt. during the first four months of the year. The shipments show no sign of falling off, and are fairly well distributed over a large number of foreign countries.

ANISE.—Genuine Chinese star-anise is quoted at 105s. per cwt. on the spot, and was offering early this week at 100s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for prompt shipment. At auction on Thursday last 25 cases spurious (Japanese) star-anise were offered. They were all bought in. The price appears to be 60s. per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Good Brazilian roll annatto would find a ready sale, supplies being very limited.

ANTIMONIAL SALTS are lower, in sympathy with the reduced price of antimony; *Tartar emetic* is already quoted at $10d.$ to $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., according to condition.

ANTIMONY.—The market for crude Japanese antimony is unsettled, very low prices being quoted in some quarters—22l. 10s. to 23l. c.i.f. terms is spoken of, and 24l. 10s. on the spot.

ARROWROOT is very firm, with sales of good to fine St. Vincent at $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Good bright Maranhão balsam is held for $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. It has recently been sold at $1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. in Liverpool, where $1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. has also been paid for Pará.

BORAX.—The makers' price is still 30l. per ton, and there are some second lots (not much) left at 29l. per ton. *Boric acid* is quoted at 37s. 6d. per cwt. for crystals, and 39s. 6d. per cwt. for powder, and a good demand is reported for it. A meeting of English and continental borax manufacturers was held in London on Wednesday for the purpose of considering the advisability of raising the price.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—Hostilities have broken out again. On Tuesday a cable was received from America authorising the American agents here to reduce quotations from $11\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., c.i.f. terms, for 1,000-lb. lots. The English and foreign makers have followed suit by reducing their prices from $1s. 1d.$ to $1s. 2d.$ (according to quantity) to $1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., a slightly smaller reduction than that of the Americans.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The last business done in Japan camphor was at slightly lower prices—viz., 107s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms for distant shipment. On the spot 110s. is still asked, but cannot be obtained, and for arrival 105s. c.i.f. would now be accepted.

CANNABIS INDICA.—In very good demand, though prices remain low. A parcel of 101 robbins from Bombay has been sold at $3d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. for dusty greenish siftings to fair greenish but stalky tops.

CARDAMOMS.—The following figures show the exports of cardamoms from Ceylon between January 1 and April 11:—1892, 142,131 lbs.; 1891, 100,040 lbs.; 1890, 129,363 lbs.; 1889, 108,523 lbs.

CASTORUM.—There is only a very small stock here, for which high prices are asked. Pickings have recently been sold at 57s. 6d. to 60s. per lb.

CHILLIES.—A falling market. Dull to good *Sierra Leone* sold at 43s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE has declined in price, and may now be had at 2s. 9d. for crystals, duty paid.

CINCHONA.—The London cinchona auctions were resumed on Tuesday, after a four weeks' interval. The quantity of bark offered was rather small, and consisted almost entirely of poor and medium qualities. The catalogues included

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	1,117 of which	1,041 were sold
East Indian cinchona	1,002	950
Java cinchona	148	148
West African cinchona	279	279
South American cinchona	563	225
	3,109	2,643

There was very little competition, and, especially towards the close of the sales, the tone flagged considerably. There is scarcely any notable alteration in the unit price, which remains 1½d. per lb. for barks of fair quality, but, taken all round, the market has an easier tendency. The following are the approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick factory	153,011
" Auerbach factory	151,726
" Mannheim and Amsterdam works	88,202
" Frankfurt o/M. and Stuttgart works	80,731
Messrs. Howards & Sons	54,279
Agents for the American and Italian works	49,670
Sundry druggists and others	42,785
Total quantity of bark sold	620,434
Bought in or with drawn	64,127
Total quantity of bark offered	684,561

It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives no indication of the quinine value represented by it; some firms who buy large quantities of bark often take the poorer lots, while their competitors, who may buy less bulk, secure parcels of higher test.

The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary and woody to fair quilly stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 2½d.; fine quilly chips, 3½d. to 4d.; fair to good bright shavings, 1¾d. to 3½d.; dusty root, 2d. to 2½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Thin dull twigs, 1¾d. to 2d.; fair quilly stem and branch chips, 2½d. to 4½d.; shavings, 3½d.; root, 4½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Very poor woody chips, 1½d.; small dull to fair quilly stem chips, 2¾d. to 5d.; fair root, 5d. per lb. Hybrid varieties: Poor to good quilly chips and shavings, 2d. to 4½d. per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Very common dull to fair bright stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 3d.; fair shavings, 3½d. to 3¾d.; dull dusty root, 2½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, 3½d. to 6½d.; very dull stem chips, 2½d. per lb. Yellow: Common to fair chips, 2½d. to 5½d. per lb. Hybrid poor, dusty and woody to fair quilly chips and shavings, 1½d. to 3½d.; one ditto, 6½d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*—Red varieties: Ordinary dull and woody to fair bright quilly branch and stem chips, 1½d. to 3d.; dull to fair spokeshavings, 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Grey: Ordinary to fair chips, 2d. to 4½d.; good root, 4½d. to 5½d.; fair druggists' quill, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. Yellow: Fair chips, 2½d. to 3½d.; good quilly stem chips, 5½d. to 6d.; low twigs, 1d.; root and stem mixed, 5d. per lb. Hybrid chips, 2d. to 2½d.; thin quill, 2d. per lb. *Renewed*—Red varieties: Dull to fair chips, 2½d. to 3½d.; ordinary to fair spokeshavings, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. Grey: Chips, fair to good quilly, 3½d. to 6½d. Yellow: Dull to fair spokeshavings, 2½d. to 6½d. Hybrid chips, 3½d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN BARK.—Of *Cuprea* bark, 283 baics (about 34,000 lbs.), imported between 1881 and 1883, were

offered at the auctions. They were all bought in, the highest bid obtainable for any parcel (2½d. per lb.) not being acceptable. Of cultivated Bolivian *Calisaya* quill, 282 bales were shown, of which the bulk sold at 5½d. to 7d. per lb. for fair sound rather broken quill, and at 4½d. to 5d. per lb. for good quilly chips. Of *flat Calisaya*, a few bales very ordinary and badly damaged sold at 5½d. per lb.

JAVA BARK.—All that was offered of this description of bark sold at 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. for good Ledger chips, 2¾d. to 3d. per lb. for ditto branch chips, 5½d. per lb. for ditto root, and from 2¾d. to 3½d. per lb. for Succirubra shavings.

AFRICAN BARK.—The West Coast of Africa was represented at the auctions by 279 bales, imported *via* Lisbon, which were all sold. Succirubra in thin quill, rather mixed, realised 3½d. to 3¾d. for sound, and 2½d. to 3d. per lb. for chips. Most of the bark was damaged, as usual.

The exports of cinchona from Ceylon between January 1 and April 11 have been:—1892, 1,601,271 lbs.; 1891, 1,599,564 lbs.; 1890, 2,187,242 lbs.; 1889, 2,993,960 lbs.

Last Thursday 152 packages South American Crown bark sold at very low prices. Guayaquil in good long bright quills, partly broken, at 1s.; brown to bright broken quill and chips, mostly damaged, from 7½d. to 3d.; very ordinary lots down to ½d. per lb. The exports of bark from Java remain light. The April exports have been 360,000 Amsterdam lbs., against 410,000 in 1891.

COCAINE.—It is stated that caffeine has recently been found to be an excellent local anæsthetic and may advantageously replace cocaine (for many purposes, at least), the more so as there is a considerable dislike to the use of the latter alkaloid by many medical men. Mr. Thomas Christy, who has been investigating this matter, tells us that he has received letters from several eminent medical men confirming his experience, while others are at present engaged in making experiments. If the first results should be fully confirmed, the use of cocaine is likely to be very much reduced. The price has recovered a little since a few days ago, when it came down as low as 17s. per oz.; to-day 18s. is again quoted. The price for crude cocaine, however, has been reduced from 11s. 6d. to 11s. per cz.

COCA-LEAVES.—Seventeen cases (of 28 lbs. each) good green thin Ceylon leaves sold at auction last Friday at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. The parcel of 80 bales from South America which is now being landed is believed to consist exclusively of *Huanoco* coca.

COCCULUS INDICUS is rather dearer, 11s. 6d. per cwt. being paid last Friday for fair quality.

COCHINEAL.—The market remains firm, with business at 11½d. to 1s. per lb. for silver, and at 1s. per lb. for fair black Teneriffe. Good shelly grey blacks and fine blacks are held at 1s. 3d. per lb.

GAMBIER.—The market for block gambier remains exceedingly quiet. Very little business has been reported this week; 18s. 6d. has been paid for small quantities on the spot.

GINGER.—*Cochin* ginger is a little cheaper, rough washed having sold at 43s.; medium to bold cut, at 61s. 6d. to 90s. per cwt. Fair limed bright *Japan* ginger, somewhat mouldy, sold at 30s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt, which also shows a decline. *Jamaica* was in large supply at the auctions, and sold partly at 2s. to 3s. decline: Ordinary dull lean, at 44s. to 50s.; medium dull washed, 51s. to 55s.; small to fine bleached, 58s. to 122s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Dull, and still tending lower. For double-distilled German, sp.gr. 1.260, 47l. to 48l. per ton is asked, but the price might, perhaps, be shaded for very large quantities.

GUM ARABIC.—Common to fine *Niger* gum has been sold at from 30s. to 72s. 6d. in Liverpool; and blocky *Brazilian* at 28s. to 28s. 3d. per cwt. The market is now cleared of Brazil gum, although the demand is by no means satisfied yet.

GUM ASAFOETIDA.—One of the most interesting passages at the last drug auctions was the sale, on Friday last, of a parcel of 110 cases asafœtida from the Persian Gulf, part of which consisted of very good quality, though not so fine as the parcel sold early this year. On this occasion 84 cases out

of the parcel sold (mostly for export to the States) at very high prices—from 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* being paid for good dry pink block with a few almonds; 90*s.* to 100*s.* for fair clean ditto; 50*s.* to 80*s.* for grey and sandy to good grey, slightly pink, mixed and sandy block; and from 42*s.* 6*d.* down to 30*s.* for stony block mixed with fair grain. Another parcel of 85 cases common stony gum, imported from Bombay eighteen months ago, could not find a purchaser and was bought in at 20*s.* per cwt.

GUM ELEMI.—Five cases fine white Manilla of good flavour sold at 50*s.* per cwt. at public sale.

HONEY is now arriving rather freely from Jamaica. The new crop of *Chilian* honey is also arriving, but meets with a rather quiet reception thus far.

INDIGO.—At the public sales of Spanish American indigo on Tuesday, only 38 serons Mexican (mostly sea-damaged) and 178 serons Guatemala indigo were offered. Holders were very firm, and, although the demand was but very limited, succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. on the last auction rates. Sound Mexican indigo realised from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; Guatemala, ordinary to medium Sobres, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; ordinary to good Cortes, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—A parcel of 30 bales *Rio* root, offered last Friday, was partly sold, at 6*s.* 11*d.* to 7*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for sound, broken, and wiry to fair fleshy reddish root. Twenty-nine packages Carthegena root, imported over Panama, were offered last Friday. Nine of them sold, at from 6*s.* down to 5*s.* 2*d.* per lb. They were all damaged.

JABORANDI.—There has been an arrival of 17 bales from Maranham this week.

NUX VOMICA.—For about 200 bags from Bombay—bold, dull-coloured seed—9*s.* per cwt. was paid at the last auctions. Another parcel of 334 bags good hard bright Cochin seed sold readily at 10*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—A Calcutta correspondent, writing on April 13, states:—"Repeated proposals are put forward by sellers to lower the usual standard of Liverpool good seconds castor oil owing to absence of supply of Madras coast-seed. Every endeavour, it is feared, will be made to deliver inferior oil for good second quality."

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Our Norway correspondent writes on April 23:—"The Lofoten fishing is now over for this season. The result is the poorest for many years past. The yield of liver is only 22,600 hectolitres, against an average of fully 36,000 for the previous five years, and the production of medicinal cod-liver oil is only 7,920 hectolitres, against an average of nearly 15,000 for the previous five years. If the fishing at Nord- and Spændmoere (by Christiansund and Aalesund) had not been successful, we should have seen much higher prices for cod-liver oil. It now depends upon the Finmarken fishing—which is in full swing at present—if the present prices are to be maintained or not. It is not expected that much cod-liver oil will be produced at Finmarken this season, and, should this be so, then prices are sure to be maintained; but should the production be larger than expected, they may recede somewhat later in the season."

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There is a movement, in some quarters, to ask higher prices for menthol. We do not think that more than 8*s.* 3*d.* has been paid for usual brands, but some holders will not sell below 9*s.* and 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Oil of star-anise is somewhat lower, sales having been made on the spot at 6*s.* 2*d.* per lb. Small sales of Cassia oil have been made at 3*s.* 5*d.* per lb. More reports of damage done by frosts to the rose-bushes have been received from Bulgaria. It is thought at present that the crop will fall 25 per cent. below average.

OPIMUM.—There has been some improvement in soft shipping opium on our market. Limits for Tokat have been raised 6*d.* per lb., and business has been done at the advance. The cause of the rise is said to be a reduction in the crop estimate. *Tokat* is now quoted up to 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for fine; *Salonica* at 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for good to fine. In druggists' opium there has been a little more doing at unaltered prices. There have also been some sales of *Persian* at 9*s.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for choice

qualities. This is from our Smyrna correspondent, under date of April 23:—"Our opium market remains in an unchanged condition; the holidays of the last month have contributed to make the market very quiet. Of new manufacturing opium (*Tale quale*) 15 cases have been sold at 6*s.* 5*d.*, f.o.b., and 5 cases old *Tale quale* at 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The reports respecting the future crop remain good; hailstorms have caused some slight damage in our immediate neighbourhood, but nothing very serious."

ORRIS.—On Friday last 41 bags Italian orris were offered for sale. There was no demand, however, and though holders still profess to stand out for 125*s.* per cwt. for fine pale Florentine, that price is not by any means obtainable. Ten bags fair quality, small and yellow mixed, sold "without reserve" at 63*s.* per cwt. Prices are still falling in Italy, and there is every reason to believe that they will come down to a much lower point still.

QUICKSILVER.—A steady market, at 6*l.* 15*s.* from the importers, and 6*l.* 14*s.* in second hands.

QUININE remains very depressed. No sales are reported this week, and the nearest price we can quote is 9½*d.* per oz. for second-hand German in bulk, on the spot and for delivery.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine grey Jamaica root is scarce and well competed for. The price last Friday ran from 1*s.* 6*d.* for sound to 1*s.* 4*d.* for damaged root.

SENEGA remains fairly steady; second-quality root has been sold privately at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; fine bright is still worth 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

SHELLAC.—The market closed quietly last week, but with a rather steady feeling. For delivery business in orange TN was reported at 67*s.*, rising to 68*s.* 6*d.*, for August, and 66*s.* to 67*s.* for September and October. At auction 835 cases were offered (a part having been withdrawn beforehand). Competition was active, and 541 packages sold at firm rates to an advance of 1*s.* per cwt. on orange lac. The following were the prices paid:—*Orange*: good pale ASSL and G in double triangle, 90*s.*; fair bright worked seconds, 70*s.*; unworked fair bright to good pale, but cakey, 70*s.* to 75*s.*; flat and reddish, livery and cakey, 66*s.* to 68*s.* per cwt. *Button*: fair to good firsts, 75*s.* to 79*s.*; colony thirds, 66*s.* to 68*s.* per cwt. Calcutta reports, dated April 13, speak of the coming sticklac crop in more and more favourable terms. Shellac has recovered considerably since the auctions, orange TN for October delivery having been sold at 71*s.* to 72*s.*, August at 73*s.*, and July at 71*s.* per cwt. A large business has been done at prices gradually rising to these figures.

SOY.—China soy still sells steadily at 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon on the spot. To arrive 1*s.* 1½*d.* has been paid.

TEA.—*China* market: The supplies of good Congou are becoming more limited, and there is consequently rather a better tone for the finer grades of Moning, Kintucks, Keemuns, and Ningchows. Common tea, however, is very dull, and it is not to be wondered at when one compares good liquoring leaf Ceylon selling at 5*d.* with the rubbish selling at that price in Congou. Low capers remain extraordinarily cheap at 3*d.* per lb., but fine teas are very firm at the recent advance. *Assams* are selling very steadily, and fine teas especially are well competed for. Considering the very heavy supplies of *Ceylon* during the last fortnight the trade has taken the teas offered very well, though of course here and there very cheap lots get knocked down, especially among the small breaks, common red-leaf Ceylon and fair liquoring dust selling in odd lots as low as 2½*d.* and 2¾*d.* per lb. on Tuesday.

TONQUIN BEANS.—The market is firm, and good frosted Pará beans are scarce; common to partly fair qualities are held for 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

TURMERIC.—The market is weak, and there have been a good many arrivals lately. At auction 122 bags Cochin ginger were bought in at 23*s.* per cwt.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—Prices have advanced to 45*s.* per cwt. There are only one or two holders, and new root will not be available until October or November next.

VANILLA.—Reports from Mauritius, dated April 11, state that the crop is now at an end, about 28,000 lbs. having been collected.

WAX (JAPAN).—Very dull of sale, and tending lower. The nominal price for good pale squares is 42s. per cwt.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—Reports come from Russia that a very small area will be planted this year, and that therefore the coming crop must be small.

CANARY-SEED.—There has been an excited market, 42s. 6d. being paid for large parcels, and 45s. present price.

COCA-LEAVES.—Eighty bales have arrived here, per s.s. *Sorata*, and were shipped on to London.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—In good supply: bright Bombay held at 9s. 6d., and ordinary dull Egyptian at 8s. 6d.

GALLS.—Rather easier; no bids for fine blues at auction, and 70s. would be submitted.

GINGER.—*African* is arriving freely, and holders would now take 27s. 6d. for fine root.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Sales at 25s., and then 27s. 6d. asked; but buyers are holding off, anticipating arrivals.

HONEY.—Sixty barrels *Chilian* of pile 3 sold at 26s. Small sales of 1 at 33s., and pile 2 at 28s. 6d. Common *Lisbon* honey has been sold at 22s. and 23s. 6d.

NUX VOMICA.—The late arrival sold at 10s.; quality was ordinary.

OIL (CASTOR).—Easier both forward and on the spot; 2½d. value of good seconds Calcutta, and the same price for first pressure French, with but little business passing.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—A recent arrival of ordinary quality sold at 30s.

SPERMACEIN.—Twenty-five boxes sold at 1s. 4¼d., and the price has now gone up to 1s. 5d., at which it is firm.

TONQUIN BEANS.—The upward movement continues, and very few now remain in first hands: ordinary Paris, 1s. to 2s. 6d. for fine frosted.

TURPENTINE.—Steadily declining, and 26s. is now asked.

WAX (BEES').—Sales of fine white *Chilian*, 8l. 2s. 6d.; yellow and grey mixed, 7l. 10s.; grey held for 7l. *Gambia* selling slowly at 6l. 18s. 9d.; *Spanish* held for 7l. 7s. 6d.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Wednesday night.

OUR drug market generally remains very quiet. Opium is dull, and prices have declined, \$1.55 having been accepted for good manufacturing kinds. Quinine is also lower, and offering at 17½ cents per oz., which is below the European parity. Morphine hydrochlorate is quoted at \$1.40 here. The bromide war has broken out afresh, and German bromide of potassium is now being offered at 20 cents here, while for the American brands 21 cents is wanted. German ergot of rye has been sold at 43 cents, and for good green short *Buchu* leaves 12 cents have been paid. Mexican sarsaparilla has advanced to 10 cents, and for good Rio ipecacuanha \$1.80 has been conceded. Chloral hydrate has fallen to 95 cents, and for nitrate of soda \$1.73 is the quotation.

THE AMSTERDAM CINCHONA SALES.

(Telegram from our Correspondent.)

AMSTERDAM, Thursday Evening.

ABOUT one-fourth of the Java cinchona offered at to-day's auctions was bought in, only 2,900 bales being sold at lower prices, the average unit value being only 6 cents, or between 1d. and 1½d. per lb. Manufacturing bark in quills whole

and broken and chips brought from 8 to 63 cents (1½d. to 11½d.) per lb.; ditto in root, from 14 to 40 cents (2½d. to 7d. per lb.); druggists' bark in quills, broken quills, and chips, at 8 to 47 cents (1½d. to 8½d.) per lb.; ditto root, 10 to 11 cents (1½d. to 2d.) per lb. The principal buyers were the Brunswick Quinine Works, Mr. Gustav Briegleb, and the Auerbach Factory.

THE CINCHONA ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE formation of a syndicate to control the world's output of cinchona-bark appears to be nearer realisation at this moment than it has been before. We do not mean to say that the negotiations now in progress are certain to succeed. A definite and elaborate scheme, however, has been propounded to some of the leading firms in the cinchona trade by a gentleman (acting presumably on behalf of others) who has been associated with quinine and cinchona for many years. The scheme involves the formation of two companies—"The Trading Founders (Limited)," established for the purpose of obtaining offers (to hold good for six months after receipt) from all the cinchona-planters in the world of the entire quantity of bark already taken off the trees, or still on the wood, for a period of three years, and "The Cinchona Association (Limited)," which is to acquire and work the rights secured by the Trading Founders for the benefit of cinchona-planters and dealers. The scheme is fully set forth in a lengthy document, which the promoters call a "draft scheme," and of which copies have been distributed lately to a select number of planters' representatives, brokers, and others. We have succeeded in securing a copy of this document (not from the promoters), and give below the salient passages of the scheme. The promoters, in what we may call their "argument," set forth that the present price of cinchona is unremunerative, but that if properly regulated its cultivation and sale might be made profitable to all concerned. In order to effect their object it is proposed that planters and traders should associate to buy the world's crops or shipments of cinchona during the three years following the formation of the Association. The traders are to provide the cover to enable the raising of the capital for this purpose by guaranteeing that they will subscribe for shares in the Cinchona Association (Limited).

The planters are to engage to sell their three next crops of cinchona at the price of 5½ cents, or 1d., per unit, subject to an engagement on the part of the Association to pay the planters one-half the net profits which the Association may make on the quantities supplied. The planters will also bind themselves, under penalties, not to dispose of any cinchona to anyone outside the Association.

Profits are to be divided between the growers and the traders as follows:—the whole of the net profits on sales at or under 2d. per unit are to be divided equally between the planters and traders without any deduction for the expense of forming the Association; but from all sales at over 2d. per unit a deduction of 10 per cent. of the excess profit shall be made; and this 10 per cent. is to form the sole remuneration of the Founders.

It is provided that meetings are to be held in Amsterdam and London, at which leading members of the trade will be formed into committees to represent the two chief centres, respectively. The scheme apparently suggests the appointment of six commissioners in each city, each with a secretary, officers, bankers, and so forth. Should the co-operation of the planters be withheld, the scheme will, of course, fall through. The planter is therefore earnestly adjured to join, and the anticipated advantages to both growers and traders are then detailed.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE QUININE-MAKERS.

Whether the planters—who, as we have repeatedly pointed out, hold the key of the situation—will consider the inducements held out to them sufficient, may be left an open question at present. The quinine-makers, however, are quite left out in the cold, and in this respect the scheme is a distinct innovation. What attitude will these gentlemen take up? "It is expected," say the promoters, "that they will welcome the Association, and give it their support, as it will secure for all concerned a stability in price, and a remunera-

tion for work done, which have been wanting for many years past."

Should, however, the quinine manufacturers stop working bark for any lengthened period, the consumption of the present stocks of manufactured quinine would necessarily follow, and their removal would place the Association in the possession of a monopoly of the supply, and thus enable it to obtain its own price.

The question is next mooted whether the rise in price contemplated by the Association will not lead to a reduction in the consumption of quinine, or to an increase in the future cinchona shipments. In dealing with this point the promoters state that, up to the year 1885-6, the quinine manufacturers of the world have been in the habit of receiving from the wholesale trade a yearly sum which has decreased from a little over 3,000,000*l.* in 1880-1, to about 1,000,000*l.* in 1885-6, but this latter sum was considered to be a small sum out of which to pay all the planters, traders, and quinine manufacturers, and was a sum which the wholesale buying trade was quite satisfied to pay (and on which it made its profit), and the retail equivalent of which the consuming public was perfectly willing to give for its then yearly supply of about 7,000,000 oz. of sulphate of quinine.

The promoters thereupon calculate that "if the Association should now offer yearly only sufficient cinchona to produce 7,000,000 oz. of sulphate of quinine, the wholesale buying trade will, doubtless, pay their 1,000,000*l.* for it just as well in 1892 as they did in 1885-1886, and if out of this 1,000,000*l.* the quinine manufacturers take for their share 250,000*l.*, there would remain annually 750,000*l.* for the Association, being about three times the proposed purchase price."

BUT WILL "WILD BARKS" SPOIL THE GAME?

The fear of an invasion of hordes of "wild barks" from South America, attracted by the higher prices, is next discussed. It is held that if the collection of wild barks ceased before the unit fell to 6*d.*, it is not likely that 3*d.* will induce its recommencement.

There are no accurate figures, say the drafters of the proposal, to show the exact annual consumption of quinine or the "normal yearly yield of cinchona—i.e., the true yearly crop." We do not quite gather what is meant by the latter expression, but, whatever it may be, the directors' first duty will be to find it out. The result of their investigations in this direction, it is expected, will be to show that the existence of the present excessive production is due either to temporary or to permanent causes—a conclusion which seems obvious. But, having ascertained what unit price will permit the cultivation of a rich bark, whilst leaving that of a poor bark unremunerative, the Association will regulate their transactions accordingly. If, for instance, present cinchona supplies shall be found to be one-third in excess of the demand, and that such sales may be made notwithstanding present stocks, then the Association will sell out of each of their three years' arrivals two third parts at a gross profit of 33 33 per cent., and, at the end of the three years, would have a stock equal to one year's purchases on hand costing nothing. This would be on the assumption that holders of outside stock were selling at the same time as the Association, but if the former should be allowed to realise first, the result would be so much better for the Association. The calculations are said to be made on the worst possible assumptions which the Association can have to deal with.

In arriving at the proportion of profits to be paid to the planters, the Association will not attempt to trace particular parcels of bark, but will pay each planter on the basis of the proportion which the money value of the sales he will have made to the Association during the year at 5½ cents (one penny) per unit, shall bear to its total purchases of the year, but for public sale purposes the identity of the parcels will be preserved, and the names of the importers and brokers made known as at present.

All traders who shall introduce planters' offers are to be entitled to preferential allotment of ordinary shares to a face value equal to the full amount which shall be paid by the Association for such cinchona so introduced by them.

ALCOHOL is not found in the milk of nursing mothers addicted to alcoholic liquors.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Drug Imports. Among the imports of pharmaceutical goods into the Argentine Republic in 1890, the following items are of interest. (The first number, except where otherwise stated, denotes the quantity in kilos.; the next, in parentheses, the value in dollars):—Sulphuric acid, 1,246,376 (62,219); linseed oil, 452,237 (80,908); spirits of turpentine, 437,261 (57,442); varnish, 98,253 (78,600); bicarbonate of soda, 360,374 (25,624); carbonate of potassium, 16,873 (2,531); carbonate of soda, 328,195 (12,715); paint, in powder, 1,958,916 (149,488); ditto, prepared, 2,041,057 (189,749); essential oils, — (43,860); specifics for curing sheep scab, — (269,488); phosphorus, 16,079 (16,249); gums, 139,011 (33,279); iodide of potassium, 643 (3,215); soap, common, 36,930 (10,642); ditto, perfumed, 42,504 (22,784); malt, 2,902,798 (290,279); prepared medicines, — (273,560); perfumery, — (257,624); pharmaceutical products, — (65,595); chemical products, — (417,785); soda ash, 2,581,048 (77,430); caustic soda, 132,806 (6,640); sulphate of quinine, 19 (760); druggists' utensils, — (182,264); glass bottles, 238,624 dozen (71,584); scientific instruments, — (88,311); gutta-percha articles, — (92,254).

Drug Exports. The exports from Argentina connected with the drug trade are mostly of the animal kingdom. They total as follows:—Extract of beef, 187,566 (375,132); glycerine, 161,306 (46,522); pepsin, 13,830 (20,745); honey, 52,799 (9,004); beeswax, 6,798 (3,059).

MOROCCO.

British Trade. The share of Great Britain in the imports of Mogadore is very satisfactory—viz., 55 per cent. in 1891 against 52 per cent. the year before. The remainder of goods imported was mostly from France. *Foreign Goods via London.* Although these figures are eminently gratifying, yet, on examining the subject more closely, we find that, in the import table at any rate, they are liable to some discount, since there is no doubt that for some years prior to 1890 a considerable quantity of goods of German and some of Belgian origin had been imported *via* London in English steamers, and therefore illusively swelled the total from Great Britain. Even now some German merchandise sometimes comes in on English steamers.

Exports to Germany. The export trade to Germany commenced in 1890 with the opening of the "Woermann" and "Atlas" lines of steamers. The first year the steamers took, among other goods, beeswax, 720*l.*; cumin-seed, 507*l.*; gums, 900*l.*; olive oil, 29,248*l.*; orris-root, 36*l.*, and sesame, 33*l.* In 1891, beeswax, 2,304*l.*; cumin, 24*l.*; gums, 2,250*l.*; oil, 10,710*l.*; orris-root, 224*l.*; rose-leaves, and sesame 48*l.*

Gums. The gum exports from Mogadore were as follows:—

	Gums	1891		1890	
		Tons	£	Tons	£
Brown		85	6,375	48	3,600
Amrad		33	1,056	In brown.	
Senegal		174	13,080	130	14,300
Sandarac		193	14,850	166	11,700

Olive Oil. The shipments of olive oil were affected both by shorter supply and lowness of prices, especially in London, the total for the year amounting to 43,890*l.* against 138,720*l.* for the previous one. The value was thus divided: Great Britain, 8,960*l.*; France, 10,955*l.*; Germany, 10,710*l.*; Portugal, 2,905*l.*; Spain, 490*l.* In the middle of March there was a considerable quantity of Government oil in store, awaiting favorable advices from European markets.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held on Monday evening at Burlington House, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, chairman, presiding. There was a good attendance, and, after the minutes were read, the chairman referred to several business matters, in regard to which he wished to keep the members "posted." These included a reference to the chemical evidence which had been laid before the Labour Commission, and which was fully reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* at the time. Mr. Watson Smith, having special knowledge regarding the dangers common to the chemical industry, proposes to write a paper on the subject, which, Mr. Tyrer said, would be communicated to the Society. He then called upon Professor W. Ramsay, F.R.S., of University College, to read a paper on

THE DISTILLATION OF WOOD.

Contrary to the habit which appears to prevail amongst eminent chemical authors, Professor Ramsay, in his opening sentences, refused to take credit for the paper. He said that all the work had been done by Mr. J. T. Chorley, and he was merely the means of laying the results before the Society. The paper was also, he added, a preliminary one, as the investigation had opened up other lines of research, which would be followed up.

The first part of the paper was devoted to the literature of the subject, a bibliographic research having revealed the fact that for a hundred years back little had been done in the way of experiment, and most of the common facts have descended to us, and are repeated in text-books over and over again, without attempt at corroboration. This may be, in part at least, due to the difficulty which there is in investigating the subject on the scale usual in manufacturing. This very difficulty faced the author and his co-worker at the commencement of the research, and it was necessary for them to work on a purely experimental scale. Amongst their objects were to determine accurately the temperatures outside the still and inside; to work at a low temperature and at a high; and to ascertain the products, their nature and quantity, under the different conditions. The apparatus employed consisted of (1) the heating oven, one of Lothar Meyer's hot-air chambers, in which the temperature can be admirably controlled; (2) the still—a glass flask, connected by means of an ordinary cork to (3) the condensing apparatus, which was simply a Liebig's condenser; (4) the receivers—viz., *a*, a flask for the liquid products; *b*, a U-tube filled with pumice moistened with sulphuric acid to catch uncondensed methyl alcohol; *c*, potash bulbs for absorbing CO₂; and *d*, an aspirator for withdrawing air from the whole apparatus before beginning to work, and afterwards for collecting and measuring uncondensed and unabsorbed gaseous products.

The results obtained were as follows:—

	High temperature			Low temperature		
	Oak	Beech	Alder	Oak	Beech	Alder
Weight of wood in grammes..	167	180	134	181	187	150
Per cent. of charcoal..	24.55	26.66	25.37	33.70	34.22	34.66
Distillate	58.69	59.33	59.70	56.35	53.47	54.00
CO ₂	9.58	9.23	9.70	6.40	7.40	6.00
Difference ..	7.18	4.76	5.28	3.49	4.82	3.34
Volume of gas (c.c.) ..	7,007	7,200	6,900	4,000	5,000	4,000
Per cent. of CO ..	70.77	73.14	73.47	92.25	87.36	84.61
" " O ..	0	1.02	1.52	0	1.11	1.65
" " Olefines ..	1.11	1.49	1.59	—	—	—
" " CH ₄ ..	14.90	18.71	20.11	2.96	4.15	4.32
" " N ..	13.32	5.64	4.31	4.89	7.38	9.42
Per cent. of pitch ..	9.58	11.11	15.67	7.69	7.49	11.33
" " Acetic acid ..	6.13	6.54	5.90	5.58	6.02	5.76
" " Methyl alcohol ..	1.36	6.08	11.17	1.32	5.31	10.75

In working, the practice was to gradually raise the temperature to the maximum desired and to continue heating until gas was no longer evolved. The process generally took from two to three hours. Professor Ramsay described the methods adopted for extracting the various products, but we

need only mention that the methyl alcohol being in very small quantity, the only process which was adapted to this particular circumstance was oxidation with bichrom. and sulphuric acid, and measurement of the CO₂ produced. Pure methyl alcohol gave 94 to 95 per cent. by this method, so that it may be considered approximately accurate, but it has to be noted that the aqueous distillate may contain other oxidisable substances than methyl alcohol. By "low temperature" is meant a maximum of 300° C., and "high," a maximum of 500° C.

The woods were in all cases dried as much as they could be without charring, but there was always about 10 per cent. of moisture remaining, which could only be removed by exposure for a month under a sulphuric-acid bell-jar.

Professor Ramsay took the foregoing table as his text for explanation of certain interesting points. For example, at the low temperatures olefines are not obtained; higher they are, because of the action of the hot charcoal upon the marsh gas.

The pitch probably arises from the decomposition of aromatic bodies, such as furfural, but the yield of methyl alcohol does not appear to be influenced by the greater or less production of aromatic bodies.

The three woods yield different amounts of methyl alcohol, alder the most; but this result is not fully corroborated on the manufacturing scale, for although alder does yield most then, the quantity is not so enormously different as the table indicates.

The decomposition of the wood is of the nature of an exothermic change; wood is, in fact, an explosive. To prove that Professor Ramsay showed two curves obtained by mapping the progress of distillation from about 50° C. upwards, time being the factor of the base of the map, and temperature the side-index. One curve indicated the inside temperature, and another the temperature of the hot-air bath. The temperature inside remains constant until all the water is driven off; then it rises steadily until 325° C. is reached, at which point the curve joins that for the outside temperature, which hitherto has been far above the inside one. This is the result of seventy minutes' heating. Now the remarkable change takes place; suddenly the inside temperature bounds away up to 425° C., or 100° higher than the bath. It as suddenly cools down again.

Another interesting set of curves was that showing the percentage yield of furfural and methyl alcohol between 100° and 400°. It will suffice to state regarding these that even at 100° methyl alcohol is given off; at 135° the percentage is 0.2, and the maximum, 0.41, is reached at 305°, after which the yield begins to fall.

Furfural has not generally been noticed in wood-distillation, that probably being due to the fact that it is mostly converted into tar.

Jute was distilled, but it did not yield acetic acid. This is probably due to the fact that in the course of preparation it undergoes fermentation, whereby the substance which might yield acetic acid is destroyed.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION

followed, and from it we pick out the more notable opinions advanced.

Mr. Bertram Blonnt did not consider the exothermic change, if it is such, to be conclusive evidence that wood is explosive.

Mr. Hamilton said that a similar change is noticed in the distillation of coal-tar, and at about the same temperature too.

Mr. Cross was of opinion that Professor Ramsay had used an expression which exceedingly well described a most important result. It might be taken as another expression for what had been called "chemical tension," and he mentioned that in 1885 he had hinted that a change of somewhat the same nature occurred during ensilage. He had never believed that the rise of temperature in silos could be due to occluded oxygen alone. Speaking of the results with jute, he said that that fibre by hydrolysis yielded furfural and acetic acid, but the specimen which he had given Professor Ramsay had been treated with alkali, so that the lignified cellulose was removed. He mentioned some other points about this, which will come up again in the supplementary research.

Mr. David Howard defended Professor Ramsay's use of

the word "explosive." When such a change as he had described took place, that was the time that manufacturers always looked to their outlets.

Mr. Foster stated that many years ago he had made a series of elaborate experiments with coniferous woods in comparison with such simple bodies as cotton wool and sugar. In the case of sawdust he obtained 24 per cent. of charcoal, 32 per cent. of condensibles, and 43 per cent. of gases. Of the last, 18 per cent. was hydrogen and 29 per cent. nitrogen. Professor Ramsay's experiments as to temperatures would be received with the greatest amount of interest, especially the results regarding the temperature inside the retort. But how far these were comparable with what actually occurred on a large scale was another matter. He added that allyl alcohol and acrolein in large quantities are amongst the products, and furfural was found in quantity even at high temperatures.

Mr. Watson Smith, as an old manager of a wood-distillery, who had communicated a paper on this subject to the Chemical Society in 1871, said that the yield of acetic acid in working gradually increased in amount up to six hours, when there was a falling-off. About the same time Mr. E. S. Chapman reported in a paper which was published in the *Chemical News*, because the Chemical Society did not then receive papers unless there was something original in them—(laughter)—that there was no sudden rise of temperature on the large scale. It was observed in practice that the charcoal, even after damping down, is very liable to become spontaneously ignited. At this stage it contains about 3 per cent. of methyl alcohol.

After a remark from Mr. Green regarding the estimation of acetone and methyl alcohol, Mr. Biggs referred to the hampering conduct of the Government departments in preventing the distillation of pure methyl alcohol. This was absolutely prohibited unless 17s. or 18s. per gallon duty was paid. The wood-distilling industry is partly on this account, and partly on account of our supply of wood running down, a dying one.

Professor Ramsay then replied to the discussion, and disposed of Mr. Blount's criticism with the remark that manufacturers are aware of the rush of gas which takes place, and have tried to utilise it by burning, but heat is not wanted at this particular stage.

The Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Professor Ramsay, said the day had gone by for British manufacturers getting back the trade in acetates and the like, but it had not gone by for bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to give manufacturers encouragement and facilities for distilling pure methyl alcohol. He corroborated what Mr. Biggs had said, and expressed the hope that by business-like consultation with the Government departments they should get what was desired.

The next paper was on

SOME INDIAN GUMS OF KNOWN ORIGIN,

by Dr. Samuel Rideal, of St. George's Hospital Medical School. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Dr. Rideal contented himself with a brief statement of what was contained in the paper. It will be remembered that the author at a previous meeting of the Society, and at the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Conference, read papers on the subject, the result being that manufacturers have given some of the gums a fair trial. Having referred to a paragraph in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's* Indian letter of March 19, Dr. Rideal explained that the present paper dealt with a series of Indian gums which he had obtained from Professor Pedler, of Calcutta. These gums were of known botanical origin, and the author briefly described each tree, its yield and the circumstances influencing the yield. *Acacia Arabica*, the Babul-tree of India, yields less gum in India than the same tree does in other parts of the world, this being probably due to the dampness of the Indian atmosphere, which is unfavourable to the excretion of gums. The native gum is all used on the spot, but we are none the worse for this, for it is an inferior gum to the African. Professor Pedler's sample was found to swell up in water, forming a pale-brown jelly, but ultimately giving a fairly adhesive mucilage. The gum of *Acacia Catechu*, like other Indian acacia gums, can never be obtained in commerce unmixed, but the specimen of the gum examined by Dr. Rideal was pure, although not of much account at that, being brown in colour, musky in smell, and partly insoluble.

A sample of *Acacia Farnesiana* gum obtained from the North-West Provinces was of a pale-red colour, and dissolved completely in water, the mucilage having poor adhesive quality. The gum of *Acacia ferruginea* was entirely soluble and fairly adhesive, but it had a brown colour. *Acacia leucophloea* gum (the "gum Bassora" of Dr. Ure which was shown at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition) was found to have a marked taste and aromatic odour. It dissolved completely in water, the mucilage being fairly adhesive. The same might be said of *Acacia modesta* gum, which comes from the Punjab, and is largely used by calico-printers in India. *Albizia Amara*, which grows in Madras, yields a fragrant-scented gum of reddish colour, from which a very good mucilage can be made. Perhaps as prolific a tree as any is the *Anogeissus latifolia*, which grows all over India, and its gum is extensively used in calico-printing there, but it consists chiefly of metarabin, consequently it swells up very much when water is added to it, and is useless as an adhesive agent. Dr. Rideal's sample was from Secunderabad. Mention was also made of *Bauhinia retusa* and *B. variegata* gums, which are not of much importance. A gum is obtained from *Buchanania latifolia*, which is very like Turkey gum in appearance, and it dissolves completely in water, but is, unfortunately, of only moderate adhesive power. The gum of *Odina Wadler* is obtained at Secunderabad in large quantities during the rainy season, but is little used, for it is only partly soluble. The gum of *Terminalia tomentosa* is somewhat of the same character. In addition to these general descriptions, Dr. Rideal's paper contained full particulars of the behaviour of the gums towards reagents. He advocated greater attention to the collection and sorting of gums in India, for the results which he had obtained justified the hope that with due care products of good commercial value and usefulness could be placed on the market.

Mr. MacEwan, having briefly complimented Dr. Rideal on the value of the work he had done in this subject, expressed the hope that he would stick to it until all that could be ascertained regarding the properties of commercial gum arabic was put on record.

The Chairman also expressed the great indebtedness of the Society to Dr. Rideal for taking up this subject and keeping to it so manfully. It had been said that the German chemists had had it all to themselves, and, whether that was so or not, Dr. Rideal had taken up the challenge and shown that English chemists were quite capable of holding their own. He liked that; he liked when men of high scientific attainments interested themselves in matters of more technical than scientific interest, and he was sure that the policy of manufacturers was to encourage such men as Dr. Rideal and to entrust the higher branches of their works to those of unquestioned scientific ability.

The meeting then adjourned.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Clarke, J., Clarke, W. R., and Clarke, F. E., under the style of R. J. Clarke, Leicester, brush manufacturers; as far as regards F. E. Clarke.

Isaac, G. W., and Berry, W., under the style of G. W. Isaac & Co., Bristol, dispensing chemists; as far as regards W. Berry.

Isaacs, M. L., and Levi, A., under the style of J. Levi & Co., Farnival Street and Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, E.C., wholesale opticians and dealers in photographic apparatus.

Parker, W. G., Parker, W. B., and Christy, D. F., under the style of Parker & Co., High Holborn, W.C., photographic apparatus makers and photographers.

Stanley & Dawkins, Birmingham, electricians and electrical engineers and manufacturers of photographic and scientific apparatus.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Hassall, Stephen, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme, chemist.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Hassall, Stephen, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme, chemist.

Smith, Henry, trading as Henry Smith & Co., Batley, chemist, druggist, and grocer.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Consult Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty" in regard to patent medicine questions.

General information regarding the laws affecting chemists and druggists is printed in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1892, pp. 161-5.

For stamp duties, licences, Customs regulations, &c., see the DIARY pp. 151-9.

21/73. *T. D.*—If the measure has been stamped by an inspector appointed under the Act in any part of the United Kingdom it is a legal measure, and need not be re-stamped unless found to be false or unjust. Refer the inspector to section 45 of the Act of 1878.

22/18. *W. R. C.*—The Excise definition of sweets (British wines) is "any liquor made by infusion, fermentation, or otherwise from fruit or sugar, or from fruit and sugar mixed with other materials." The proportion of spirit which such wines may contain is not legally defined.

21/59. *Blocked.*—If you can satisfy a Court [that the printers used "an unsuitable substance" in the production of your adhesive labels, and that it was on that account they got glued together, you will most likely get back the money you paid for them. But you will find it difficult to prove such a contention. The printers will probably say that you kept the labels carelessly, and if the Judge agrees with them you will have to pay the costs on both sides.

21/40. *Enquirer.*—The model regulations of the Board of Trade, which we believe are adopted by the London County Council, suggest that inspectors should visit every shop at least once every year. Stamped weights or measures repaired or re-adjusted are to be re-stamped. Weighing instruments, however, need not be re-stamped after ordinary re-adjustment, but are to be so treated if they are altered in design or construction.

21/63. *A. T.*—A month's notice must be given, never mind how you are paid.

22/70. *School Board.*—You can probably get a form of application for the registration of trade-mark from your chief post-office. If not, you must write for one from the Trade-marks Office, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. The application fee is 5s., which will be sacrificed if the mark be not accepted. If it is approved you will have to pay another 1l. for registration.

24/20. *Quinine.*—You will find particulars of the Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination in the Educational number of this journal, September 19, 1891, or you can get the information from Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars. The examination

is authorised by the Apothecaries Act, and the certificate was intended to confer a qualification to dispense for an apothecary. But it does not entitle the holder to keep open shop for the sale of poisons, nor to sell them, as the Pharmacy Act, 1868, says only persons registered under that Act can do these things.

24/54. *Enquirer.*—A month's notice on either side is the custom among chemists, and this would be regarded as the legal notice.

23/64. *E. J.*—If you are dissatisfied with the Registrar's decision, you can claim a hearing, and either yourself or your agent can argue your case. If the Registrar should persist in his refusal, you can then appeal to the Board of Trade. We do not think you will obtain the registration you want.

23/53. *Herbert.*—You have omitted some words in your first question, which is, consequently, unintelligible. For particulars of the Institute of Chemistry, see the Educational number of this journal, September 19, 1891.

24/27. *A. C. S.*—We understand that Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. claim the exclusive right to the term "tabloids" as applied to compressed medicines, and we suppose Messrs. Allen & Hanburys claim a similar possession in the term "tabellæ." "Tablets" could not be a registrable word.

23/41. *J. A. J.*—Limited companies must be registered and fees paid at Somerset House. The forms are obtainable from the law-stationers. Effingham Wilson & Co., Royal Exchange, publish a handbook on joint-stock companies' law at 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, p. 317.

For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.

Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.

Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

6/34. *Onyx.*—We are unable to advise you on the matter, as we have no authoritative knowledge of the subject.

15/15. *Henna.*—Black Hair dye.—The following is a formula of the kind you want:—

Solution A.

Nitrate of silver	3ss.
Strong solution of ammonia	q.s.
Water to	3ij.

Dissolve the silver salt in 1 oz. of water, and add solution of ammonia until the precipitate formed is redissolved; then make up to 2 oz. with water.

Solution B.

Pyrogallic acid	9ij.
Sulphite of soda	5j.
Water to	3ij.

Mix and dissolve.

The hair to be brushed with solution A, then with solution B.

19/34. *An Indian Subscriber.*—Books on weaving and spinning are published by Stanford, Charing Cross, London, and John Heywood, Manchester, at prices from 2s. 6d. upwards.

7/2. *Almanack*.—While we have examined the preparation with a certain degree of interest, we are not convinced that we should be justified in publishing the results, which, moreover, owing to the smallness of the sample, are inconclusive on one point.

9/56. *J. O.* (Dublin).—Your query has been overlooked. Perchloride of mercury always gives a white precipitate with bicarbonates.

15/57. *Nero*.—You cannot be wrong with Macmillan's Latin publications. Virgil's "Æneid I." by A. S. Walpole, is published at 1s. 6d.

15/69. *A. W.*—(1) We have nothing to add to what we have already said. (2) The selection of Plants for Window Display depends much upon each individual's taste, and what can be obtained locally. You should arrange with a local florist to give you a fresh supply weekly. We know pharmacists who have done this for years, and find the plan satisfactory.

15/45. *W.*—Cream of-Tartar Baking-powder:—

					Oz.
Cream of tartar	..	..	..	..	18
Bicarbonate of soda	..	..	..	..	8
Ground rice	..	..	..	..	6
Mix.					

23/13. *Alopec*.—Glycerine dissolves only about 0.5 per cent. of salicylic acid, so that the ringworm preparation which you refer to is likely to have contained something else than these two things. A saturated solution (5 grains to 3ij. glycerine) would be worthless for ringworm. What is the preparation like?

16/36. *R. Gilchrist*.—The book is the best and most reliable we know of in the English language, but you may get from Eyre & Spottiswoode a copy of the Kew Museum catalogue (4d.), which contains much valuable information in small bulk about the uses of plants.

17/35. *X. Y. Z.*—Musk Perfume Powder.—This is starch coloured with turmeric and perfumed with artificial musk. The latter seems to be in fairly large proportion—say, 3 grains to 1 oz. It should be well triturated with a little of the starch before mixing with the bulk.

2/65. *Cort. Cassia*.—The Headache Powders which you send are composed of acetanilide coloured with peroxide of iron. Each powder contains 12 grains of acetanilide—rather a large dose, for not more than two of them should be taken within eight hours.

75/92. *G. E. & S.*—The Lotion for Skin-eruptions has rather a peculiar composition. It would do quite as well as a liniment for sprains, rheumatism, &c. We make it out to be:—

Ol. terebinth.	..	..	..	..	5v.
Tr. benzoin. co.	..	..	..	..	5iss.
Liq. ammoniac	..	..	..	..	5iss.
M.					

253/7. *J. B.* (Bradford).—Your *Yolkine* is aniline orange.

21/29. *Dairyman*.—Sixty grains of oil-soluble aniline orange to one pint of nut or cotton-seed oil.

23/34. *J. O.*—A formula for liq. sennæ dulcis is given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 22, 1891, p. 326.

20/38. *Enquirer* (Glasgow).—The discussion, which you are probably thinking of, in regard to the Well-tube Percolator, was in our issues of October 5 and 12, 1889, Tebbut's percolator being the one mentioned, but it differs from the one of which you give a drawing, although the principle is substantially the same. See also "The Art of Pharmacy" (THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' JOURNAL, 1887), and Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," page 266.

21/59. *Blocked*.—The only thing you can do with the labels is to steep them in water, and after the adhesive matter diffuses away, separate them one by one. What you should do first, however, is to consider such a question as this: If gummed and printed labels cost 2s. per 1,000, and they stick together, how much time will it take to separate the labels by steeping, drying, &c., and how much gum will be needed for the restored labels? After answering that question, you will be able to decide whether it is not cheaper to get new labels.

21/19. *Evaporated Spirit*.—Loss of Spirit in Tincture-making.—Read at the outset the series of papers by Mr. F. W. Fletcher in vol. 31 of this journal (page 20). The question of loss by evaporation was gone into many years ago by Mr. Charles Umney, and his results were published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

21/40. *Enquirer* (London).—(1) Lavender salts, see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 4, 1891, page 495. (2) See "The Art of Dispensing."

23/22. *Calx Chlor.*—For parazone see last volume, page 830.

21/10. *Enquirer* (Birmingham).—*Semen Badiani* is star-anise; probably Sir James Sawyer's *Ol. Badianæ* is the oil. Perhaps some of your townsmen "in the know" will let us know.

18/37. *Marking Ink*.—The writing is done with aniline black, and is exceedingly difficult to remove, being well mordanted. Weak nitrous acid has given us the best results, but this is prone to affect the fibre. Your customer should add her new name to the one now on the linen.

7/1. *F. W. F.*—We have examined the sample of Hair-wash which you send, and the following formula is an approximate representation of its composition:—

Ol. lavandulæ	..	..	..	..	gtt. x.
„ rosmarini	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Spt. rectificat.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Tr. cantharidis	..	..	..	..	3ss.
Liq. ammoniæ	..	..	..	..	3j.
Glycerini	..	..	..	..	5ss.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	..	3vij.

Dissolve the oils in the spirit, and add the tincture. Mix the other ingredients, and into this mixture pour the solution of oils.

23/29. *Thomas* is fond of throwing away postage-stamps. He should make his identity as prominent as his comedones.

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

20/69. Gaze's 6d. hygrometers: where obtainable?

24/25. What is the usual charge for dispensing powders in cachets?

* * * Our increased space this week being considerably taxed, a number of communications for this section are held over.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS RESPECTING SOUTHALL'S 'ATTRACTIVE SPECIALITIES'

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"All the preparations are very elegantly got up. —*Fife shire, April 2nd.*

"I must say I think them very neatly got up, and showing excellent taste and finish."—*Norfolk, March 23rd.*

"The Specialities are very well put up."—*Argyleshire, March 28th.*

"Must congratulate you on the neatness of the article."—*Argyleshire, April 2nd.*

"I like the get-up very much."—*Kent, April 5th.*

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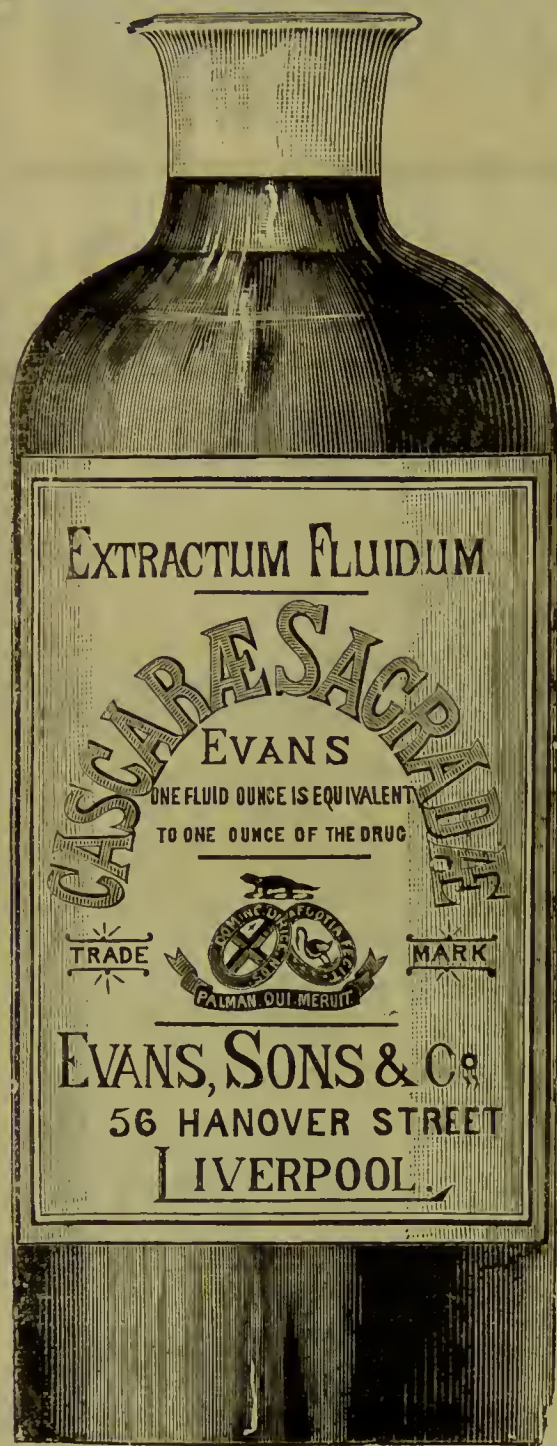
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	Per gross.	Per lb.
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APERIENT. 105 (Each Pill contains $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. of Calomel)	6d. ...	4/3
106 As No. 105, with 1 gr. Calomel in each Pill	6d. ...	4/6
107 As No. 105, without Calomel	6d. ...	4/3
110 Hospital Pills, each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Calomel	6d. ...	4/6
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62 Hydrarg. Pil. gr. i; Ext. Coloc. Co; Pil. Rhei Co. aa. gr. ij	1/- ...	8/6
262 Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij; Ext. Hyoscy. gr. i.	1/2 ...	1/-
COUGH.		
164 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.; Pulv. Gum. Ammon. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Scilla aa. gr. i; Saponis Hyssop. gr. ss	7d. ...	5/-
167 Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Scilla aa. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Pulv. Capsici; Pulv. Op. aa. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Gum. Ammon.; Ext. Colic. aa. gr. i.	8d. ...	5/6
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289 Rhei Pulv.; Potass. Sulph. aa. gr. iss.; Pulv. Sapo. Hyssop.; Ol. Ricini aa. gr. ss.; Ol. Crotonis gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	6d. ...	4/-
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We beg to remind our agents that we sell two preparations—viz., Guy's Tonic and Guy's Fruit Pills. Nearly every Chemist now stocks and sells the Tonic, but we have found that many purchasers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining the Pills, as some Chemists only procure them to order. They are usually required in association with the Tonic to secure the best results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be inquired for. We ask you, then, in mutual interest, to hold a small stock to supply this certain need.

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SPECIAL LINES.

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DEAR SIR,—I used a bottle of your “NEPTULINA” on the voyage from Liverpool to New York by the “Etruria,” arriving on the 26th inst. and although we had a rough passage I entirely escaped Sea-Sickness.

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MALTO-RICINOL

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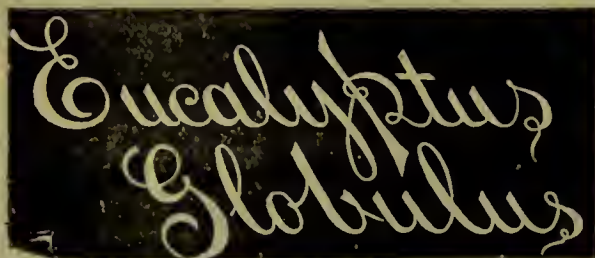
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HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and
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Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by Dr.
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For producing Local Anæsthesia.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.
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Containing Pure Vegetable Ivory
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Certified as innocuous by eminent English and
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ORANGE WOOD STICKS. A valuable novelty introduced in Dr. Paul's system of Manicure to apply the "Cleansing Fluid" under the free margin of Nails, and thus avoid the danger of scratching with steel instruments, 7/- per doz. bundles.		

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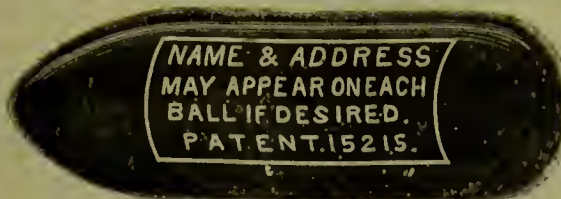
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Elegant Veterinary
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No. 4.—Alterative Balls, 2/ per doz.
Per gross.
R Aloes Barb. 1½ dram 20/
Antim. Tart. 1 dram
Saponis 2 drams
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No. 22.—Anodyne Balls, 4/6 per doz.
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Chloral. Hydrat. .. 1 dram
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Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 5.—Astringent Balls, 2/ per doz.
R Ext. Catechu 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Cinnamonomi .. 1 dram
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 12.—Condition Balls, 2/ per doz.
R Aloes Barb. 1½ dram 23/
Antim. Tart. ½ dram
Potass. Nit. ½ dram
Antim. Sulph. 1 dram
Pulv. Resinæ ½ dram
" Pip. Cayenne .. 1 scruple
" Gentian. 1 dram
Sapo. Mollis 1 dram
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 23.—Condition Balls, 2/ per doz.
Formula as No. 12. Aloes omitted. 20/

No. 6.—Cordial Balls, 2/ per doz.
R Pulv. Zingib. 3 drams 20/
" Gentian. 3 drams
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 7.—Cough Balls, 2/ per doz.
R Aloes Barb. 1 dram 20/
Pulv. Digitalis ½ dram
Potass. Nit. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

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R Ext. Belladon. ½ dram 20/
Aloes Barb. 1 dram
Potass. Nit. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 17.—Cough Balls, 2/ per doz.
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Camphore ½ dram
Pulv. Digitalis ½ dram
Potass. Nit. 2 drams
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R Chlorodynum 2 drams 33/
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Per gross.
R Pulv. Resin. 2½ drams 18/
Potass. Nit. 2½ drams
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9.—Fever Balls. 2/ doz.
R Antim. Tart. ½ dram 20/
Camphore ½ dram
Potass. Nit. 2 drams
Mass. Commun. Q.S.

No. 1.—Physic Balls. 2/ doz.
Aloes Barb. 4 drams 20/

No. 2.—Physic Balls. 2/6 doz.
Aloes Barb. 5 drams 25/

No. 3.—Physic Balls. 2/9 doz.
Aloes Barb. 6 drams 27

No. 18.—Physic Balls. 3/ doz.
Aloes Barb. 7 drams 30/

No. 19.—Physic Balls. 3/6 doz.
Aloes Barb. 8 drams 36/

No. 15.—Stimulating Balls. 2/ doz.
R Ammon. Carb. 2 drams 20/
Aloes Barb. 1 dram
Pulv. Gentian. 2 drams
" Zingib. 1 dram
Camphore ½ dram
Theriaceæ, Q.S.

No. 24.—Stimulating Balls. 2/ doz.
Formula as No. 15. Aloes omitted 20/

No. 10.—Tonic Balls. 2/ doz.
R Ferri Sulph. Pur. .. 1½ dram 20/
Pulv. Zingib. 1½ dram
Ext. Gentian. 2 drams
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No. 11.—Tonic Balls. 1/9 doz.
R Oupri Sulph. 1 dram 18/
Pulv. Zingib. 1 dram
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No. 20.—Tonic Balls (Quinine).
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Ferri Sulph. Pur. .. 1½ dram
Pulv. Zingib. 1½ dram
Ext. Gentian. 2 drams
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R Calomel 2 scr. 25/
Aloes Barb. 3 drams
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No. 14.—Worm Balls. 5/ doz.
R Aloes Barb. 2 drams 50/
Ferri Sulph. 2 drams
Antim. Tart. 2 drams
Ol. Filicis Maris .. 1 dram
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Cures like a charm Colic and Colds in Horses and Cattle.
Cures Scour in all Young Stock.
Instantly relieves Blown Cattle and Sheep.
For Debility, Chills, and Low Condition.
For weakness and Pain after Calving and Lambing.

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10/- per Half-Dozen, or 19/- per Dozen Bottles.

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STIMULATING. STRENGTHENING. FRAGRANT.

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THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers, Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Painful after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses. Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Colds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle. 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

THE BRONCHOLINE.

For Husk or Hooso in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Teds. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

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For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 8s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

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Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

A "STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., *March* 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the High Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

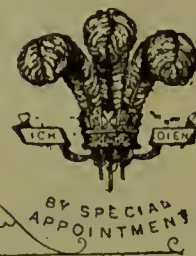
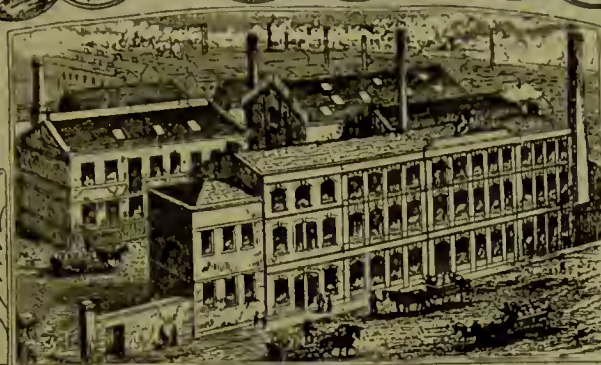
KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED—

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains **any substance poisonous to animals or human beings**, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED—

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.



TELL-GRAMS
"SPRATTS LONDON."

MEMO FROM
SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS

Henry Street, *BERMONDSEY ST.* LONDON, 7th May, 1892.
S.E.

Gentlemen,

You will find our medicines well worth your special attention, as they are always reliable, being made on scientific lines (no quackery). As a large section of the public now take a keen interest in Dogs, our goods lead to business for the other articles you sell.

We shall be happy to forward you a supply of our handy little pamphlets on canine diseases for distribution, also to quote terms,

Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

TO THE WEED KILLER TRADE.

For destroying Weeds, Moss, &c., on Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Roads, &c.

Special advantages which the sale of the "Acme" Weed Killer affords the Trade.

1. The "Acme" Weed Killer is used in the gardens and on the estates of the Gentry everywhere, and by Corporations and Burial Boards in Parks, Cemeteries, &c.
2. Our Retail Prices are such as will induce a ready sale, and we make no charge for 1 and 2 gallon tins.
3. We pay carriage on six 1-gall. tins, or on four 2-gall. tins, and on 10 galls. and upwards, in drums and casks, to any Station or Port in Great Britain.
4. Drums and casks are charged at cost price. Full price allowed when returned.

Trade and Export Terms on application.

RETAIL PRICES.—In 1 and 2 gallon tins, 2/- per gallon (tins included); in 5-gallon drums, 1/6 per gallon; 10, 15, and 20 gallons, 1/4 per gallon; in 40-gallon casks, 1/2½ per gallon.

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THE "ACME" WEED KILLER, FOR CHEAPNESS & EFFICIENCY, HAS WON FOR ITSELF A NAME FAR ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

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[2]



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CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d 1/6 & 1/6 STOPPED BOTTLES

CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in ¼ lb 1/6 TABS

FREE FROM POISON
AGREEABLE IN SMELL

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PUT UP WITH CHEMIST'S OWN NAME ON LABEL.

HANDBILLS SUPPLIED WITH NAME AND ADDRESS FREE.

1 and 2 Gallon Tins. 5 and 10 Gallon Drums.
40 Gallon Casks.

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Small Stocks only need be kept, as we Pay
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THE ONLY SAFE WEED KILLER

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HERBICIDE

WHICH IS COLOURED TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

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 Large Gold Medal at Nizza, 1884. LARGE GOLD MEDAL, with Special Mention,
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SPECIALITY.—Essences, Toilet Waters, Extraits and Soaps and
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Manufactured for the Patentee by

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Manufacturers of Antiseptic and Absorbent Lints, Cotton Wools, Gauze, and Roll Bandages.

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40-GALLON CASKS AT SPECIAL RATES.

Fletcher's Carbolic Powders. 10 per cent. and 15 per cent.

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CURES

TENDER FEET,

Relieves Hot, Tender, Chafed, or Swollen Feet, softens Hard Blisters, renders the Feet pliant and elastic. Thousands of Testimonials.

Retail at 1/1½ and 2/6 per bottle.

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ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.

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1 doz. 1/1½ sent carriage paid in United Kingdom for P.O. 10/.

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SELL LIKE RIPE CHERRIES**TOM BROOKS'S SWEET SOLID PERFUMES**

Six odours, everlasting and delicious: pronounced far and away best on market. Retail 2d. each, Wholesale 12/ per gross, ½ gross Carriage Paid.

Special Offer.—A 2-dozen Box (assorted), as Sample, will be sent Post Free on receipt of 2/. May be obtained of all Wholesale Houses.

TOM BROOKS, CHEMIST, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.**INDIARUBBER STAMPS**

For all purposes and in all styles.

Self-Inking Stamps, as Illustration, from 2/ each.
 Chemists' Prescription and Dating Stamps
 of all kinds, Brass Seals for Wax, Stencils,
 Dies, &c. Price and Pattern Sheets post free.

J. BERKLEY, 8 LIVERY ST., BIRMINGHAM.

BUSH'S LIQUID BEEF
(REGISTERED).Please note Signature across
Registered Label—*A. P. Bush & Co.*Of all Wholesale Houses, or direct from Sole English Depôt,
A. P. BUSH & CO., 1 Gresham Buildings, LONDON, E.C.
Showcards, &c., on application.**HASELTINE'S** For the Relief of Lumbago,
Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.
PATENT ANTI-LUMBAGO NON-ELECTRICGenerates and retains a natural heat in the body and
imparts full vital action to the nerves and muscles. **BELT.**

ADDRESS—190 COMMERCIAL ROAD, PORTSMOUTH.

PROVIDE FOR A
RAINY DAY BY
SUBSCRIBING TO*Electrotypes*Advertising Novelties and List Blocks for all Trades.
Quarterly, 3d. Annual Sub., 1s. 2d.**174 FLEET ST., E.C.****FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.**£15 per ton, 17s. per cwt., 9s. per 56 lbs., in bags;
27s. for 36 2-lb. Tins; carriage paid within 200 miles.**WALTER GRAHAM & CO.**

PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY.

HEADLEY OIL MILLS, GREENWICH.**KOLA**KOLA WINE, 3/6.
KOLA BITTERS, 3/6.
KOLATINA, or KOLA PASTE, 1/1, 2/1, 3/6.
KOLA CHOCOLATE, 1/1, 2/1, 3/6.
KOLA COCOA, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/1.
KOLA ELIXIR, 1/1, 2/1, and 3/6.
KOLA CORDIAL, 2/9 and 4/6.
KOLA LOZENGES, 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6.When ordering through Wholesale Houses, please specify "CHRISTY'S," the
ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS OF ALL Kola preparations.**THOMAS CHRISTY & CO., 25 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.****SACCHARUM LACTIS**

(SYSTEM LANGEN).

Highly recommended by authorities. The
only make of perfect purity in all respects.

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The "Chemist and Druggist" Series

Which all Chemists ought to have and to read as faithfully
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(Price 2/6, by post 2/9), and

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LONDON AND MELBOURNE.**W. WATSON & SONS,**
Manufacturers of HIGHEST CLASS
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(Established 1837)

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313 High Holborn, London; 251 Swanston St., Melbourne**ANHYDROUS**
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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS—

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
21 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.**PURE LIME JUICE**

("IDRIS" BRAND).

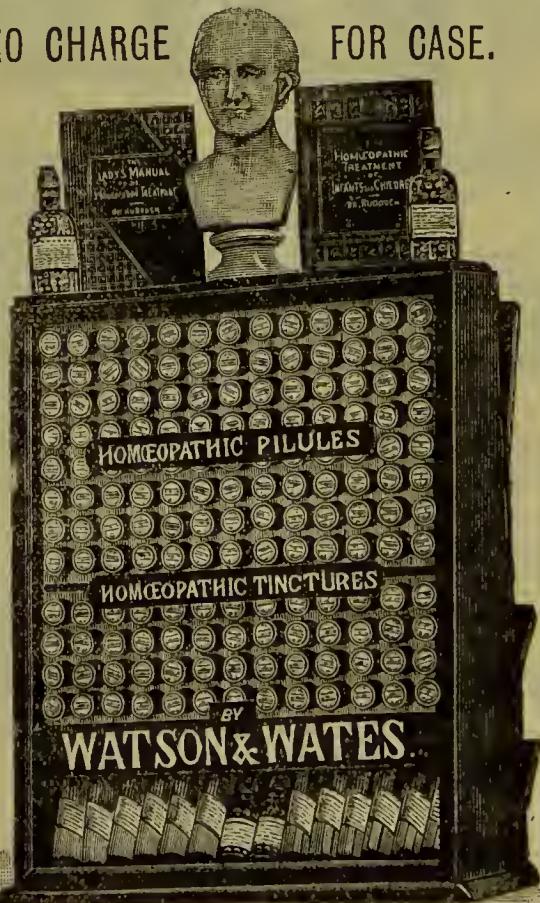
This Juice is the first CLEAR pressings of SELECTED FRUIT in
specially-designed wooden presses, prepared according to our instructions,
and it will be found of a delicious fruity flavour, without the slightest
mustiness or bitterness, and fully 25 per cent. stronger in Citric Acid than
the usual brands of Lime Juice.

Samples sent free, with quotations for quantities and regular supplies.

Sole Importers
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SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

WATSON & WATES, 93 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.**£3 : 3 : 0 COMPLETE.**
CONTENTS TO VALUE.

Or PRESENTED GRATIS with an opening order to amount.

Chemists' own selection of medicines may be made.

Pilules and Tinctures at **3s. 6d. doz.**

THE LARGEST SALE
OF ANY
DENTIFRICE IN THE WORLD.

**WOODS' ARECA NUT
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Special terms sent on application for £5 worth.

WOODS & SON, Pharmacists, PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

HOPGOOD & CO'S
HAIR NUTRITIVE & SEDATIVE
CREAM

The only preparation for the Hair recommended by leading Physicians for the removal of Scurf, allaying irritation, preventing greyness and baldness, and producing a

LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

JOHN A. WALCOTT, M.D., M.R.C.S., says:—"I feel much pleasure in being able to recommend (with confidence) your NUTRITIVE CREAM in all cases of irritation of the scalp, accumulation of dandruff and loss of hair, in each of which I have freely used it with UNFAILING SUCCESS."

In Bottles to Retail at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s.

Revised Wholesale Prices, 12s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 20s., 30s., and 42s. per dozen. Supplied by all Wholesale Sundry Houses,

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OSBORNE, CARRETT & CO., 51 FRITH ST., SOHO, LONDON, W.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

**JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.**



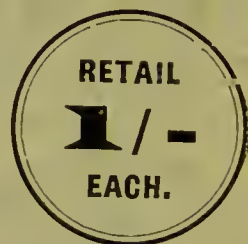
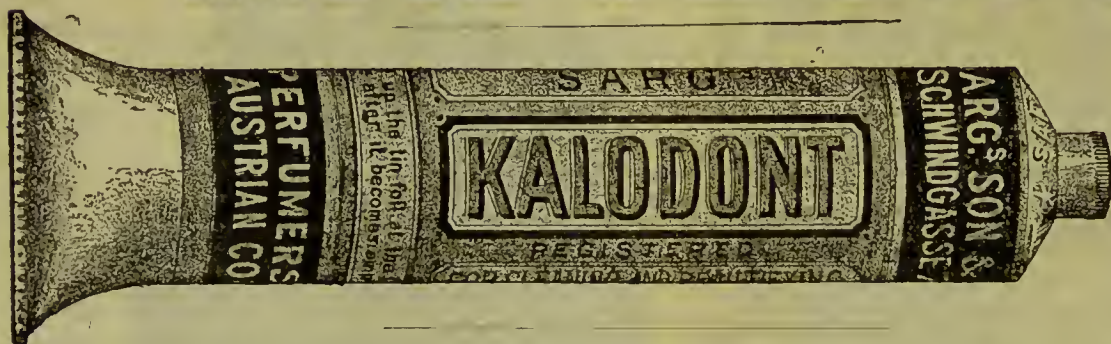
This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address cards and directions for enclosure.

SARG'S **KALODONT** FOR THE TEETH.



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THE LEADING HOUSE
FOR **"PRIVATE BRANDS"**

DE-HYDRATED AND SUPERFATTED SOAPS.

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H. BRONNLEY & CO., LARGEST TOOTH SOAP COMPRESSERS IN THE WORLD.



ESSENTIAL OILS.

BERGAMOT, LEMON, ORANGE, MANDARINE.

IG. SILES, REGGIO CAL.

NO AGENTS DIRECT CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.
7/6

4 oz.
14/-

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Wicker.
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Pint Wicker.
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Quart Wicker.
84/- per doz.

Sole Agents—OSCAR MOENICH & CO., 8 Coleman Street, LONDON, E.C.

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[ESTABLISHED A.D. 1757.]

Steam Works for all kinds of Essential Oils and Raw Materials for Perfumers, Pomades, Essences, Distilled Flowers, Waters, Sweet Almond Oil, &c., &c.

SPECIALITIES: Neroly, Lavender, Geranium (twice rectified on Rose Flowers), Thyme (red and white), Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Patchouly, Sandal Wood, &c., &c.

ONLY MAKERS OF THE CELEBRATED ORRIS ROOT OIL, crystallizing at $+15^{\circ}$ Reaumur.

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Orange, Rose, and Elder Flower Waters,

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ALMOND AND OLIVE OILS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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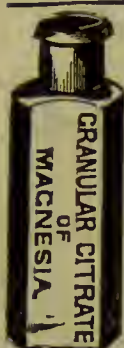
TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. VIALS.—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. FEEDING BOTTLES.—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. LIME CREAMS AND KALIS of all sizes. ESSENCE BOTTLES of every description, Plain or Stoppered. MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES, in Aotinio Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

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GLASS BOTTLES
OF THE
BEST QUALITY.

DISPENSING, PICKLE, SAUCE, OIL,
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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING
BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR
GREEN TINT, AMBER
AND ALL OTHER
COLOURS.



Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.
OPAL, FLINT, AND
TURQUOISE BOXES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO PROPRIETARY
BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of all shaped Dispensing and other Bottles have just completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale London Houses.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS, WITH ROUNDED EDGES, OR THE ORDINARY SHAPE.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 7s. 9d. per Gross.
6 & 8 oz. } " " " { 8s. 9d. " "

CRYSTAL BLUE TINTED—HANDSOME COLOUR.

3 & 4 oz. } Plain or Graduated { 9s. 0d. per Gross.
6 & 8 oz. } " " " { 10s. 0d. " "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1 oz., 3s. 9d.; 1½ oz., 4s. 6d.; 2 oz., 5s. 3d. per Gross.
PLAIN OR GRADUATED TEA SPOONS.

MINERAL WATER BOTTLES,

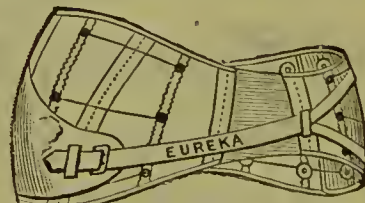
Plain or Stoppered, at Lowest Market Prices.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON.

Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.

VINCENT WOOD'S GALVANO-ELECTRIC BELTS.



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ADVERTISED.

PRICES.—Ladies' or Gentlemen's 1 power, 8 batteries .. 8/6 each.
" " 2 " 16 " .. 12/6 "
" " 3 " 24 " .. 16/6 "
Narrow Belts, Featherweight Electric .. 30/- per doz.
Galvano-Electric Corsets, 4/6 to 25/6 each according to power.
Medical Batteries, Coils, Bells, &c.

Address, 3 St. Andrew St. (Adjoining Church), Holborn Circus, E.C.

Heinrich Haensel's TERPENELESS CONCENTRATED Non-Clouding OIL OF LEMON

Oleum Limonis sine terpeno (Heinrich Haensel).

Spec. gravity 0.9003 (vide Professor Dr. Geissler's report in 1881). Boiling point between 22° and 235° C. Absolutely soluble in diluted spirit. Purest and most powerful Aroma and Taste. Pre-eminently suitable for making Soluble Essence of Lemon, for which EVEN PROOF SPIRIT may be used. $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm of Heinrich Haensel's Terpeneless Concentrated Non-Clouding Oil of Lemon (dissolved in same quantity, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm, alcohol 60 o.p.) is more than sufficient to 1 gallon of Syrup of extra-superfine quality for making Lemonsade of a remarkably pure and sweet Lemon bouquet.

CAUTION.—Beware of useless imitations which are being offered under similar names but are not completely free from terpene, and therefore of much less solubility and less value.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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Flint Glass Bottle Works,

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THE HEART SCENT BOTTLE (Reg.), for Salts or Perfume.

Is most admirably adapted for pocket use, combining great beauty of design with the maximum of convenience.

Price, Plain or Fluted (in 5 GROSS lots) :—12/6 per gross. Assorted WHITE and COLOURED. N.B.—The Caps for these will be fitted, if desired, with indestructible washers, to resist the action of ammonia, which destroys cork in a short time.

METAL SCREW-CAPPED LIMES, in White Flint, Actinic Green, or Amber. The Best Bottle for Glycerine or Pills. Prices : 1 oz. 13/6, 2 oz. 15/-, 3 oz. 18/-, &c. per gross.

Chemists' and Perfumers' Bottles in great variety, Plain or Stoppered.

Orders may be sent to the **PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE HOUSES.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"FOREFRONT LONDON"

[3]

ESTABLISHED 1830.

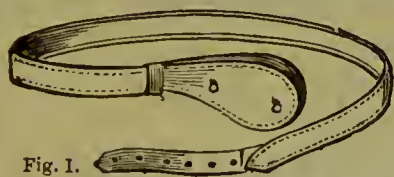


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

LINDSEY & SONS.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

THE WANT OF THE DAY!

NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web like materials.



REGISTERED No. 40,376.

Once Tried, Always Wanted.

Makes Old Linen like New.

From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales :—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. SIR,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

E. ELDER.

Sold by Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.

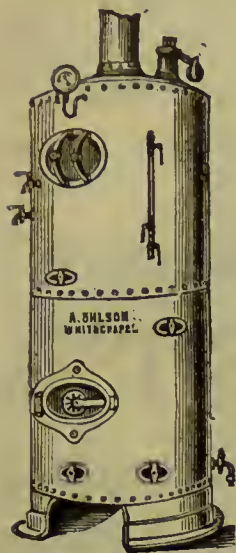
PREPARED ONLY BY

T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.

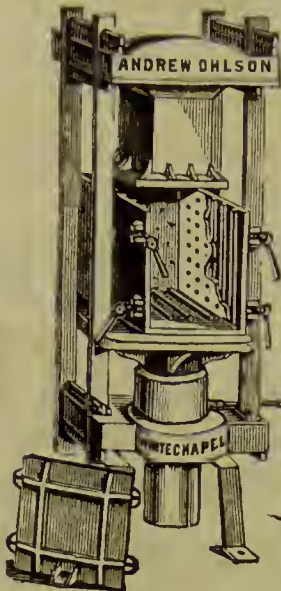
LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

ANDREW OHLSON,

Pharmaceutical Coppersmith & Engineer,
EAST LONDON COPPER AND IRON WORKS,
85 NEW ROAD, WHITECHAPEL.



4-horse Vertical Steam Boiler, made of Steel Plate, tested to 140 lbs. per square inch, all Fittings Complete.



Ohlson's Special 30-ton Hydraulic Tincture Press, with Steel Box and Pump, Complete.

Telegraphic Address—
"ARRAIGNER LONDON."

Established upwards of 30 years.

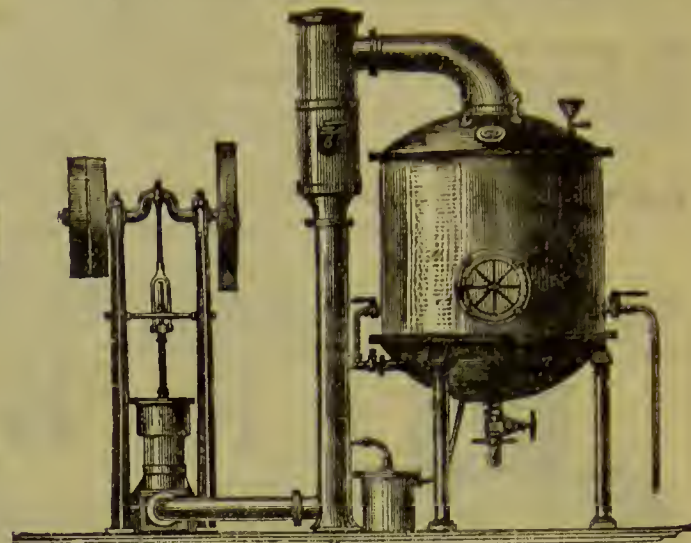
STILLS, NITRE, AMMONIA, CLOVES, ALMONDS, ACETIC, MINT, LAVENDER, APPARATUS FOR DISTILLED WATER, LABORATORIES FITTED UP COMPLETE.

STEAM JACKET PANS, EVAPORATING, BOILING, TILTING, CITRATE, ENAMELLED, &c., VACUUM, LABORATORIES FITTED UP COMPLETE.

MISCELLANEOUS, OIL SEPARATORS, COPPER MEASURES, PERCOLATORS, HYDRAULIC TINCTURE PRESSES, SASSA. TANKS WITH COIL.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS,

Engineers, Coppersmiths, and Millwrights,
SPECIALISTS IN CHEMICAL PLANT.
Laboratories Designed and Fitted Completely.



STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, SHAFTING & GEARING, MILES (VARIOUS), EDGE RUNNERS, DISINTEGRATORS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, STIRRERS, COPPER STEAM PANS, NEW MULTIPLE EFFECT TRANSIT FILM EVAPORATING APPARATUS

PEWTER STEAM PANS, TILTING STEAM PANS, STEAM DRYING TABLES, VACUUM PANS, VACUUM PUMPS, ACETIC ACID STILLS, ALCOHOL STILLS, ALMOND OIL STILLS, AMMONIA STILLS, A.Q. DESTIL APPARATUS, VACUUM FILTERS,

CLOVE OIL STILLS, CARAWAY OIL STILLS, LAVENDER STILLS, MINT STILLS, NITRE STILLS, PORTABLE STILLS, SAL VOLATILE STILLS, SANDAL OIL STILLS, VACUUM STILLS, VACUUM FILTERS,

TO PERFUMERS.—DRAWBACK ON PERFUMES.

For Stills for recovery from Pomatum apply,

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TELEGRAMS: "COPPERSMITHS LONDON."

LEETE, EDWARDS & NORMAN, LTD.

ENGINEERS,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

GRINDING, LEVIGATING,
AND MIXING MACHINES.

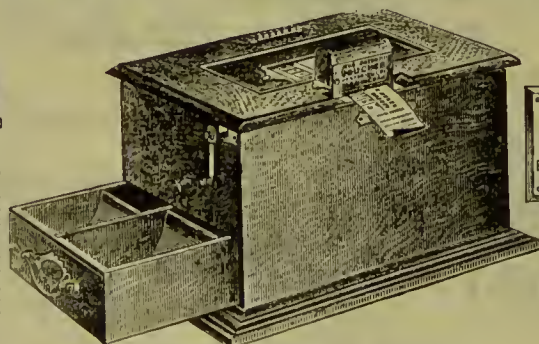
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PUMPS—For Semi-Fluids, Chemicals, &c.

THE PATENT "VOUCHER" CHECK TILL.

Absolute Security and Effective Advertising Medium.



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VOUCHER
CHECK TILL
PLEASE ASK FOR
RECEIPT

THIS IS A CRISTAL
SILVERED PLATE
FIXED TO THE FRONT
OF MACHINE FACING
THE CUSTOMER

WHAT USERS SAY OF IT.

"The best Check Till extant."—"Balance exact."—"Very superior to other systems."—"Saves a lot of expense."—"Not seen its equal as a check."

Testimonials and Prices from
THE PATENT VOUCHER CHECK TILL CO., LIM.

Burlington Chambers, New Street, BIRMINGHAM.

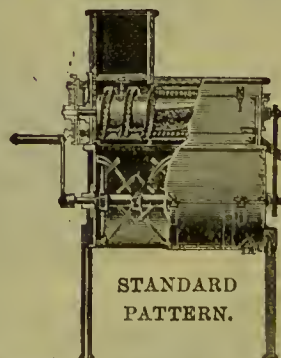
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GARDNER'S PATENT "RAPID" SIFTER AND MIXER

For Reducing, Sifting,
and Mixing all kinds of Dry
and Lumpy Powders at one
operation, without creating
dust.

FOR HAND OR POWER.

Capacities from 15 to 1,400 lbs.
at one charge.



STANDARD
PATTERN.

WM. GARDNER, Engineer, &c., GLOUCESTER.

43 Highest Awards over all Competitors throughout the World.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF

PHARMACOPŒIAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS
IN RUBBER COMBINATION,
ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND ABSORBENTS, &c.

Manufacturers of **PLASTERS** of every Description.

Adhesive, Breast, Bunion, Corn, Court, Dental, Dermatological, Homœopathic, Isinglass, Kid, Medicinal, Mustard, Pharmacopœial and Surgical, &c. *In Rubber Combination, plain or porous, and spread on any material required.*

Manufacturers of **ABSORBENT BANDAGES, COTTONS, GAUZES, LINT, WOOLS** of every description.
Antiseptic, Plain and Medicated, Benzoated, Borated, Carbolated, Cocaine, Corrosive Sublimate, Eucalyptol, Hydronaphthol, Iodized, Iodoform, Morphia, Naphthaline, Salicylated, Styptic, Tannin, Thymol, &c.

In all our preparations the percentage of medication is based upon the weight of the finished product.

Manufacturers of **OILED SILK, MEAD'S DRESSING PAPER,**
OILED MUSLIN, OILED PAPER, &c. for Hospital Purposes.

Antiseptic Pellets.

Corrosive Sublimate, in
ottles, 9/, 16/, 30/ doz. bots.

Adhesive Strips.

DR. PENNY'S Adjustable (12 in a box),
24/ per doz.

Ear Blisters.

Right or Left,
2/ per doz.

Darby's Dental Capsicum Plasters.

(In boxes of 80 Plasters, 36/ per dozen.)

Court Plasters, in 50 Varieties, from 4/ gross to 40/ dozen.

Mead's Rubber Adhesive Plaster.

In 5-yard rolls, 12 inches wide, 5/ each.

In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 14/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	{	Width	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 inches.
		Price	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	28/	32/ per dozen.
5 " "	"	"	9/	10/	12/	15/	18/	21/	24/ "

S. & J. Surgeon's Rubber Adhesive Plaster

Has almost entirely supplanted the old form of Adhesive, by reason of its superiority in all essential qualities. **PLAIN** or **POROUS**.

In 5-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 6/8 each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 17/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS—	{	Width	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3 inches
		Price	18/	24/	30/	40/	50/	60/ per dozen.

Belladonna Plasters—Porous and Plain, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 54/ per gross; 7×12 inches, 10/ per dozen.

1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 27/8 per doz. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 102/; 7 inches wide, 126/ per doz.
" " on red felt, 36/ per doz. $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6/ per doz. 7×12 inches, 12/ per doz. On swansdown, 36/ per doz. yards.

Belladonna Breast Plasters, 6 inches, 4/6; 7 inches, 6/; 8 inches, 7/6 per dozen.

Kid Plasters, long shape, 5/, 6/, and 7/ per dozen.

Camphorated Blister Plaster, 27/6 per dozen yards.

Strengthening Plasters—Porous, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 30/ per gross; 7×12 inches, 72/ per gross.

1-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 14/; 7 inches wide, 27/6 dozen yards. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 66/; 7 inches wide, 96/ per dozen.
On red felt, " $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 36/; " 7×12 inches, 12/6; " " 14/ each;
" " $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 60/ gross; 7×12 inches, 144/ gross.

SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Supplies may be obtained through any of the Wholesale Houses by ordering **SEABURY'S**.

OR FROM THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists,
NEW YORK.

46 JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

ORIGINALITY AND RELIABILITY.

QUALITY IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

MEDAL FOR PURITY, SANITARY INSTITUTE, 1889.

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